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VOL. IV NO. 136 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
6th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
11th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
25th "	Arabia ..	5600	....	....
2nd July	Malta ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
9th "	Nagoya ..	7000	....	....
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
23rd "	Kildva ..	9000	....	....
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
25th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
23th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer.	Destination
9th June	Obra	Colombo and Calcutta.
10th "	Amtoon Apcar ..	East & South Africa.
11th "	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

For accommodation and further information apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

About.	Steamer	Tons.	Destination
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Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter ..	A & C	9307		26thJune
City of Paris ..	A & C	9000		22ndJuly

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
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Liverpool	600	90	455	675
London via Marseilles outs from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

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Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki ..	3801	29th May	5th June
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori ..	5348	12th June	24th June
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	4th July	16th July

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Indo Maru ..	5311	K Tashiro	30th May	10th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	P. Ruchild	4th June	13th June
Shibetoru Maru	3376	T. Takemura	11th July	21st July
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe	30th June	12 July

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin.		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

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Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

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Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

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Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Cnangchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of halfyearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

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(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000
HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Basra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELLISSION & Co., 321, Hornby Road, Bombay. Active and faithful domestic servants can be had at moderate rates at short notice. 4120

WANTED

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS for a child 7 years old.—Apply Mrs. F. E. HUNT, Saugor, C. P. 1010

WANTED.—TUITIONS by an experienced French-knowing graduate. Apply to Box No 893, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." 42

WANTED—Applications from men of all grades and qualifications. For terms of business apply to KAPOOR & Co., appointment agents, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. 4233

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000A

WANTED.—By French Family PAYING GUESTS, single room Rs 120, very large Double 220, modern conveniences, Mrs. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil Wodehouse Road. 1060B

WANTED in Rajputana a TEACHER to prepare two boys for IV standard. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4268

WANTED—CHIEF OFFICERS with certificates and 2nd Officers for big cargo vessels. Liberal terms. Apply to CAPTAIN BOBELA MOTA at Portuguese Consulate, Apollo Bunder between 12 and 4 o'clock. 4289

WANTED.—A SECOND OFFICER and a SECOND ENGINEER for the S.S. "Windsor Hall." Apply with testimonials to CAPTAIN T. D. REED, care of Cursetjee Muncherjee's Sons, Opp. Liptons, Apollo Street, Bombay. 4295

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarton class.

Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED.—ACCOUNTANT for Calcutta Branch of a local Bank. Previous Banking experience and good reference essential. Only competent men should apply to Box No. 899, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4298

WANTED.—A GRADUATE having 5 years' teaching experience in High Schools, stating age and special subjects. At least 5 years' agreement necessary. Pay Rs. 80 with future prospects. Apply before 10th June with testimonials to the MANAGER, New English School, Nadiad. 4272

APPLICATIONS are invited—(1) For two posts of Assistant Superintendent in Female Normal Schools in Amraoti and Jubbulpore. Salary Rs. 150-10-200. Residential.

(2) For the post of First Assistant in the Girls' High School, Amraoti. Salary Rs. 125-5-150. Residential.

(3) For the post of Assistant in the Girls' High School, Amraoti. Salary Rs. 60—80.

Candidates should apply to the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Nagpur, stating their age, qualifications and teaching experience.

C. E. W. JONES,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
1008 Central Provinces.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE or HIRE—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle" 1018

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 23 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4087

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. 4 Gent's Black Calf Oxford Walking Shoes, Leather quarter lined, toe capped medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Stocked in all sizes from 6 to 10. Reliable and a marvel of cheapness. Price Rs. 4.14 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—616 pairs R44, Gent's Tan Pobble Grain Tie Shoes, bark soles, screwed, Sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 only. Sale price Rs 2-8 per pair.

The CHROME LEATHER, CO.,
Pallavaram, Madras.
612—2

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One 16in. by 36in. high pressure double cylinder STEAM ENGINE by Daniel Adamson.—A. C. Bhattacharjee, 43/2, Baburam Ghose Lane, Calcutta. 4300

FOR SALE—HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE with side-car 7-9 H. P. complete with accessories. Used for (1) one month only. Owner buying a car, Rs. 1,700 no offers. Apply GROUND FLOOR GORDON HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. 1097

FOR SALE.—Second-hand OVERCOATS and FROCK COATS at Rs. 3 and Rs. 3-8 each at our godown, 201, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. John Roberts and Co., from the 10th to 25th instant, between 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S. T.). Terms strictly cash.

K. C. MARROTT,
Largest Importer of Second-Hand Clothing in the East, Empire Building, Fort, P. O. Box 127, Bombay. 4297

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TO BE LET.—A spacious storey ventilated, newly-coloured, suitable for a respectable family at Ripon Road. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 900, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4301

TO BE LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 280 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 4241

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SUNDERRAO GAJANAN JAYAKAR, of Bombay Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, Diwan of Dharampur, ... Deceased MOTHABHAI SUNDERRAO JAYAKAR of Bombay Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, Deputy Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, residing at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 30th day of May 1916.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
4299 Petitioner's Attorneys.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MR. R. WOOLLCOMBE having returned from leave took over charge of the office of Agent on 7th June, 1916.

A. C. OWEN,
4294 Secretary to Agent.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

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Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

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AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY GINNING FACTORIES AND COTTON PRESS.

AUCTION SALE of the Insolvent's Ginning Factories and Machinery, at Shankheda (Bhaderpur) and at Mandalla and Cotton Press, at Dabhoi, in Baroda Territories.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyabally Esmanji Escorbhoy, an Insolvent, traded as Messrs. Shaikh Adam Escorbhoy & Co., in terms of the Consent Decree, dated the 9th day of December, 1915, in suit No. 332 of 1915, between the Official Assignee and the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the days, times and places mentioned against the lots, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the undermentioned properties and machinery:—

LOT NO. 1:—Ginning Factory at Shankheda (Bhaderpur,)

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Auctioneers' Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly freehold and partly leasehold, situate at Bhaderpur in the territory of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda with the messuage or tenement and cotton ginning factory standing thereon, the freehold land bears Survey Nos. 18-64-68, and 446, and contains by admeasurement 9 vighas or thereabouts and the leasehold land bears Survey Nos. 315, 318, 59, 62, 65 and 67, containing by admeasurement 6 vighas and 1 visa, and bounded on the North partly by the Railway Line, and partly by the land belonging to Kara Lakha, on the South by the vacant land belonging to Government, on the East partly by the land belonging to Moolji Bhagat and partly by the roadway and on the West by the road leading to Sankheda Village.

LOT NO. 2:—Factory and Vacant Land at Mandalla.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Auctioneers' Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement and ginning factory standing thereon, situate at Mandalla in the territory of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, admeasuring 14 vighas and 10 visas or thereabouts, bearing Survey Nos. 124-126-127, and bounded on the North by the Gaekwar Railway Line, on the South by the land of Jesang Vardhbhai and others, on the East by the land of Jesang Khooshal and others, and on the West by the road leading to the village of Mandalla, which said factory is known as the Mandalla Ginning Factory.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mandalla aforesaid, admeasuring 9 vighas and 6 visas or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 207, and bounded on the North by the lands, belonging to Dhanu Dhoksur and others, on the South by the public road, on the East by the road leading to Mandalla Village, and on the West by the road leading to Parikhe, which said land is vacant.

LOT NO 3:—Cotton Press at Dabhoi.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Auctioneers' Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Govt. Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, and cotton press, standing thereon, situate at Dabhoi in the territory of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, admeasuring 2 vighas less 2.368 square feet out of a piece of land, bearing Survey Nos. 1615 and 1616, and admeasuring 2 vighas and bearing assessment Rs. 9-6-0, and the whole plot is bounded on the East by the Government land and public passage, on the West by a compound of Nagji Parbhudas Ginning Factory, on the North by a road leading to Vagnath and to Baroda, and on the South by a compound of Nagji Parbhudas Ginning Factory.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the said Official Assignee, at their Office in Old Secretariat, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th June, 1916.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 50 KEGS JAPANESE GREEN COPPERAS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th June, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell at the end of Khoja Gali, at Thaker Champsy Umarsy's godown, by order of Messrs. Pragji Dharamshi and Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Narotam Girdhar and Co., Chemists and Druggists.

50 kegs Japanese green Copperas.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th June, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** 9-45 p.m.

The strongest variety Bill ever seen in Bombay.

GYPSY WOOLF & GIRLS In a Gorgeous Dancing Spectacle.

WALLINGFORD TATE, A Versatile Humourist with a Piano.

"ON THE BRINK" A splendid story of the Paris stage in 3 parts. Starring the famous Cinema Star MDLLE. ROBINNE.

MISS TESKA HODSON, Soubrette and Dancer.

WAR GRAND NATIONAL 1916. Run at Gatwick. Winner "Vermouth"

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THE MOST ENJOYABLE CINEMA BILL IN BOMBAY:
A 3-Act Romance:
"NOBLE DEEDS."

A young Frenchman fell in love with a Baron's daughter, but the father scorned him. War broke out and we next see the hero leading his men to victory, though badly wounded. The Baron presents him with the Cross of the Legion of Honour and it is his turn to ask him to accept the girl's hand.

A two-part Fable:
"THE HIGH FLIERS."

Miss HIGH LIFE lived for pleasure. Her sister Miss PLAIN was domestic. Both married. The former ruined her foolish husband while the latter brought happiness to her home.

"LOVE AND SAVAGE."

A girl thought it would be noble of her to go as missionary to African savages. Her suitor, anxious to prevent her, persuaded his friend to dress as a wild man and shock her. He did and she gave up her mad desire.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

NEXT SUNDAY.
THE FILM OF FILMS:
"THE GARDEN OF LIES"
Adapted from the famous novel by JUSTUS MILES FORMAN, the great author who lost his life in the "Lusitania" disaster. It has also been seen in London as a play with Sir George Alexander in the leading part. A gorgeous spectacle containing dramatic acting.

TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. PRIVATE PRESS VIEW.
ALL JOURNALISTS CORDIALLY INVITED.

Kirloskar Sangit Dramatic Company
(RIPON THEATRE)
WILL STAGE
At 9 p.m. on Saturday, 10th June, 1916, the new Pouranik Sangit Play
"SUNDOPSUND"
and
At 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, 11th June, 1916, the ever popular Urdu Sangit Drama
TAJEWAPHA.

The Company intend presenting their New Sangit Romance Punya-prabhav shortly.

NEXT SATURDAY
सुन्दोपसुन्द
SUNDOPSUND.
THE NEW POPULAR PLAY.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited

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GEORGE KING, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.)
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Managing Director,
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of glorious self confidence—the pleasant illusion that you are doing well-enough without the aid of an Ally,

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Living too close to one's business naturally makes one overlook its possibilities of development; we are usually indifferent to what we see every day. Many a father has been blind to the peculiar genius of his own children. Many a mother, even, has not really understood her own daughter and the first real appreciation that the girl received has come from some sympathetic **Outsider.**

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R. V. KAIKINI,
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3, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. (3)

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th June 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess except at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Allahabad; night temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.10in of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0.83in of rain, Veraval 0.38in and Surat 0.72in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in Kathiawar, south Gujarat and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Neemuch and normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Night temperature is in excess in north Gujarat but in defect in south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.24 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general, Bombay has had 2.09 in., Ratnagiri 5.20 in., Marmugao 3.10 in. and Karwar 2.49 in. Skies are overcast. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.23 in. of rain, Belgaum 1.19 in. and Aurangabad 0.41 in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General remarks.—Rainfall due to the monsoon has increased in Kathiawar, Gujarat and the Konkan but has decreased considerably in Malabar and the Deccan; It has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in south Gujarat and local in Kathiawar and north Hyderabad while some showers have occurred in the Bombay Deccan. A few showers have been reported also from east Rajputana and the Central Provinces. Weather is disturbed in the north-east Arabian Sea.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Kathiawar and some showers in Gujarat and the Deccan. A few showers may occur in the Central and the United Proinces and possibly in Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of June 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: total since November 1st to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	88.1	79.5	81	0	0	..
Do. (6th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	100.3	88.6	17	0	0	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	114.5	86.6	29	..	0	—0.03
Rawalpindi	112.4	77.4	23	..	0.06	—0.12
Lahore	112.1	87.2	45	..	0.16	0 08
Risaar	113.8	90.1	42	..	0	..
Ambala	106.7	80.1	55	..	0.78	0.78
Delhi	109.2	90.2	53	..	0.43	0.29
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	111.7	90.4	47	..	0	—0.04
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	110.3	89.8	39	..	0.91	0.89
Cawnpore	104.8	84.1	64	..	0.47	0 25
Allahabad	100.0	82.1	56	..	0	—0.02
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	118.5	85.8	33	..	0	0
Karachi	92.2	85.9	67	..	0	—0.06
Ajmer	106.2	86.8	31	0.10	0.33	0 74
Jaipore	109.0	82.1	43	..	0 23	0.33
Kotah	112.0	90.6	34	..	0.09	—0 26
Mount Abu	89.7	73.4	47	..	1.30	1.39
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	104.6	83.5	61	—	0.40	0.33
Dwarka	91.6	84.1	90	..	0	—0.22
Veraval	87.3	79.5	90	0.38	0.38	0.33
Rajkot	102.6	77.8	86	0.83	1.95	0 94
Bhavnagar Para	103	87.8	100	0 02	0 26	0.11
Surat	96.1	75.7	87	0.72	1.22	1.11
Ahmedabad	103.6	86 9	58	..	0.18	0.14
Deesa	108 9	87.3	57	0.02	1.32	1.32
Neemuch	106.9	80.0	43	0.01	1.44	1 43
Indore	100.5	78.1	57	..	1.14	0.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.3	81.3	53	..	0	—0.04
Saugor	103.8	84.0	41	..	0	0
Hoshangabad	106.7	83.4	45	..	0.09	—0.29
Khandwa	104.8	80.4	52	..	0	—0.37
Akola	102.5	80.0	52	..	0.76	0.12
Amrosti	102.8	80.7	54	..	0.19	—0.64
Nagpur	102.7	80.3	57	..	0.21	—0.86
Chanda	102.5	85.0	54	..	0.68	0.01
Raipur	104.2	80 6	64	0.24	0.89	0.33
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89 9	79.0	94	2.09	4.65	2.54
Ratnagiri	85.7	75 5	93	5.20	12.32	7 59
Mormugao	83.8	76.0	89	3.10	15 23	11 01
Karwar	81.4	74.7	90	2.49	12.09	5.02
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.4	76.3	66	0.02	0.92	—0.11
Ahmednagar	92.9	74 2	81	..	1 93	0 70
Poona	92.7	73 9	86	..	1 46	—0.49
Sholapur	89	75.1	78	..	2.06	0.80
Bijapur	88.5	71.3	89	0.23	3 47	2 44
Belgaum	74.5	65 3	87	1.19	1 64	—0.13
Aurangabad	95	67.2	68	0.41	2 50	1 80
Nizamabad (Indur)	96	77.8	65	..	1.59	1.41
Hyderabad	95	76.1	71	..	0 32	—0 59
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.1	75.1	86	0.43	16 68	9 83
Calicut	81.8	74.6	95	0.07	11.33	4.20
Cochin	83	75.8	85	0.53	8 68	2 73
Colombo	84.2	73 3	93	0.74	2.32	—0.22
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	83 9	69	..	2.75	1.88
Bellary	92	67.5	59	..	0.04	—0.07
Cuddapah	102.3	81.3	54	..	0.31	—0 40
Madras	101.1	81.1	50	..	0 84	0 38
Bangalore	80.8	65.8	83	..	0.57	—0.58
Coimbatore	85	8 7	71	0.09	1.03	0.72
Trichinopoly	98	9	71.7	52	..	0.03	—0.41
Negapatam	99.4	80.3	74	..	0.05	—0.29

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER: Day of Month.	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER: Depth on Sill.
	Jun.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jun.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	7	m 2 46	24 4	7	m 8 24	18 3
		3 20a	26 5		9 46	19 6
Thur.	8	m 3 38	24 1	8	m 9 8	19 1
		3 59a	26 0		10 41a	19 6
Fri.	9	m 4 40	24 0	9	m 10 6	19 10
		4 45a	25 9		11 39a	19
Sat.	10	m 5 51	24 2	10	m 11 25	20 6
		5 40a	25 7			
Sun.	11	m 7 7	24 0	11	m 0 36	18 3
		6 41a	25 6		0 40a	20 9
Mon.	12	m 8 22	25 3	12	m 1 31	17 4
		7 44a	25 8		2 6a	20 8
Tues.	13	m 9 20	26 10	13	m 2 23	16 4
		8 40a	25 11		3 6a	20 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June		Sunrise	Sunset
"	7 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 14m.
"	8 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15m.
"	9 (Friday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15m.
"	10 (Saturday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15m.
"	11 (Sunday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m.
"	12 (Monday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m.
"	13 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—
New Moon, June 1st, 1h. 7-3m. a.m.; In Apogee, 4th, 3.0h. a.m.; First Quarter, 9th, 5h. 29.0m. a.m.; Full Moon, 16th, 3 h. 11-7 a.m.; In Perigee, 16th, 8-1h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 22nd, 6h. 46-3m. p.m.

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COMMERCIAL.

THE SILVER SITUATION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. discussing the silver situation on May 11th, prior to the sensational slump that took place a few days later say:—

After rising 1/16d. on May 5th, the price returned to 36 15/16d. on the 6th instant, and a considerable amount of profit-taking ensued, with the result that the quotation fell 1 7/16d. on the following working day, the 8th instant. The fall had the effect of shaking out speculators in the Indian Bazaars, who were fearful of seeing too much of their apparent profit dissipated. A further fall followed, bringing the price to 35 1/16d., whereupon the Market became much healthier, and purchases from various quarters, for coinage and otherwise, set in with such strength that the price recovered 1 7/16d., exactly the same figures recorded in the fall earlier in the week. The quotation gained a further 1/8d., to-day.

An important factor in the recovery was the news published in the New York "Chronicle" that the Mexican Government has forbidden the export of gold and silver from Mexico. This policy was foreshadowed in our Circular Letter of the 26th November last, when attention was drawn to the pressure being exerted upon Mexican banks to hold 50 per cent. in specie against their note issues, and to the effect that such a step would have of retaining the production of Mexico within its borders.

It should be remembered that civil strife in that country has largely diminished the output during recent years, so that the decree, though likely to reduce supplies in other markets, will not do so to as great an extent as it would have done if it had been put in force some years ago. The prohibition is not directed against concentrates.

The New York "Chronicle" adds:—"But one chance to evade the decree is seen by local mining men. This will be forcing mining companies to cease milling the concentrates into bars, sending the concentrates to this country instead. This would greatly increase the tonnage exported and therefore the cost of operation, and the de facto Government could meet this issue by putting in effect a new decree forbidding the export of the concentrates."

During the period that the Mexican output has been shrinking, that of the United States has been on the upward grade.

The influence of the great war upon currency is very far reaching. For example it was stated in the "National Review" of Shanghai that merchants in Shangtung and elsewhere, especially of a certain nationality, were buying up copper and other coins and melting them down for sale and export abroad. This practice is, of course, illegal, and very few Chinese are engaged upon it because they realise the risk of heavy punishment which they run.

The more, however, the practice is extended, the more need will arise for small silver coins, and it is not impossible that the loss of a certain amount of copper currency is one of the reasons why China is not in a position to export silver on the scale that recently took place, notwithstanding the great rise that has since occurred in the price.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 6th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	800
" " Sales of East Indian	.. ..	320
" " Imports	.. ..	14,000
Mid. Americans	.. ..	8.49—3
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..	11.90+14
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) 10-30 a.m.	..	July 12.63—2
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	..	July 12.51—4
	..	Oct. 12.58—1

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.

Total Imports	12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
June	8.18
June-July	8.14
July-Aug.	8.10
Aug.-Sept.	8.04
Sept.-Oct.	7.96
Oct.-Nov.	7.88
Nov.-Dec.	7.82
Dec.-Jan.	7.80
Jan.-Feb.	7.78
Feb.-Mar.	7.77
May-Apl.	7.76
Apl.-May	7.75
May-June.	7.74
June-July	7.74

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Prices opened three points higher all round.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 6th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
June	8.15—4
June-July	8.11—4
July-Aug.	8.07—4
Aug.-Sept.	8.01—3
Sept.-Oct.	7.93—1
Oct.-Nov.	7.85—1
Nov.-Dec.	7.79—3
Dec.-Jan.	7.77—2
Jan.-Feb.	7.75—1
Feb.-March	7.74—1
March-April	7.73—1
April-May	7.72—1
May-June	7.71—1
June-July	7.71—1

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, June 6bt.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.66— 5
November	11.29— 6
January	11.14+ 7

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 6th.

M. G. Bengal Good	.. .. ..	8.15)
" " Fully Good	.. .. ..	8.30
" " Fine	.. .. ..	8.45
" No. 1 Oomra Good	.. .. ..	6.50
" " Fine	.. .. ..	6.80
" Broach Good	.. .. ..	8.00
" " Fully Good	.. .. ..	8.15
" " Fine	.. .. ..	8.30
" Scinde Good	.. .. ..	6.10
" " Fully Good	.. .. ..	6.25
" " Fine	.. .. ..	6.40

Unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. ..	13,000
" Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	1,000
" " to Continent	.. ..	....
Futures at New York July	.. ..	12.70+ 6
Futures at New York October	.. ..	12.83+ 7
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	12.80+ 5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	.. ..	12.63 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Dull.		
Futures at New Orleans July	.. ..	12.62—10
Futures at New Orleans October	.. ..	12.68—11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. ..	9½ unchgd.
Demand Bills	.. ..	4.75.½ unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	66½ unchgd.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, June 6th.

Tone of Cloth—Firm with a moderate demand. India solated.

Tone of Yarns.—Firm, healthy.

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 6th.

Bar Silver Spot	.. .. 31 15/16+3/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on Mint and Indian buying. Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	.. .. 4 3/16
Discount India Bank Bills 6 m/st	.. .. 4¾
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	 5
" " " 6 "	.. .. 5¼
Interest day to day loans	 2
" 7 day (market loans)	 2

The sum of £300,000 has been released.

Consols 2½%	.. .. ..	57¼+¼
Rupee Paper 3½%	.. .. ..	53¾ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	.. ..	80¾ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	.. ..	69¾
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	.. ..	28.16—.03

WAR LOANS.

London, June 6th.

3½% 1925—1928	.. .. ..	£89 Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	.. .. ..	£95⅞

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 6th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. May-June Nominal unchgd.	.. 63/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozari Santa Fe 61½ lbs. June Sellers unchgd.	57/3

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April sellers unchgd.	.. 65
Victorian April Sellers unchgd.	 67

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley June sellers unchgd.	.. 51/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers unchgd.	.. 63
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-july, London Sellers	.. .. .. 72/9—9d.
Toria Rapeseed June-July Sellers unchgd	.. 64/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July Nominal	.. .. 70/6+6d

METALS.

English best Selected Copper on bgd.	.. £143
Standard Copper G.M.G. unchgd.	.. £124
Copper Braziers	.. £163—4
Yellow Metal	.. 16½ unchgd.
Hard Spelter	.. 65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	.. 18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 10/0 F.O.B. Liverpool	.. £27-10-0—10s.
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie unchgd.	.. £6-11-6

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	.. ..	2/9+½
Futation First Latex Crepe July Value	.. ..	2/9+¼

LONDON, June 6.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta, June-July, sellers.	69

LONDON, June 6.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct., resellers.	21/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct., resellers.	21/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct., resellers.	23/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct., resellers.	23/7½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 7.

In sympathy with lower advices from home our market to-day was quiet at Re. 1 below yesterday's rates.

No business of any importance has been reported and ready cotton is in poor demand. We quote:—

July, Fine Akola 254.
January, F. G. Bengal 223.
April, Good Broach 286.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	.. ..	..	286	Apr. 1917.
M. G. Bengals	.. ..	223	..	Jan. ..
M. G. Bengals	.. ..	228	..	July 1916.
M. G. Sind Punjab	.. ..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	.. ..	..	..	July 1916.
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat	.. ..	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore	.. ..	..	..	"
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	254	..	..	"
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	236	..	..	Sept. 1916.
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	262	..	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Broach	.. ..	..	..	"
H. G. Westerns	.. ..	..	304	J/July '16.
M. G. Westerns	.. ..	..	311	"
H. G. Compta	.. ..	..	333	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar	.. ..	..	308	"
M. G. Bengals	.. ..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 7th June, 1916, 5-30 p.m

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	223	.. 25 Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	235	226	211	.. Ready
	..	228	..	.. July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	218	208	.. Ready
	242	228	..	.. Ready & July
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	214	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	273	.. Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	290	..	.. Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	280	..	.. Ready
Indore Ujjain(M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Oomra M. G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
	252	244	..	.. Ready & July
Akola Kghm.	255	..	..	.. Sept.
Karanja (M.G.)	250	..	..	.. 25th Jan. 17.
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	253	245	..	.. Ready & July
Dhanangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	256	248	..	.. Ready & July
Yeotmal (M.G.)	250	251	..	.. Ready & July
Nagpore	265	259	..	.. Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	266	258	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	.. July
	280	276	..	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.)	275	..	..	.. July
	..	..	284	25th April 17.
	..	..	333	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	325	June/July
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	242	228	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	316	Ready
	..	..	304	June/July
	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	308	Ready
	..	..	296	June/July
	..	..	316	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	307	June/July
" (H.G.)	..	..	308	Ready
	..	..	298	June/July
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	330	Ready
	..	..	321	June/July

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 6th June 1916:—

Cotton	8,236 Bales
Wheat	18,047 cwts.
Linseed	14,483 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	869 ,,
Gingellyseed	11 ,,
Groundnuts	851 ,,
Castorseed	2,572 ,,
Rice	199,713 ,,
Myrabollams	3,872 ,,
Gram	784 ,,
Joowar	3,204 ,,
Barley	463 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 7th—4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Ready	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'	35 8 0	5 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	34 8 0	5 13 0
Wheat, Karachi Bancha	33 8 0	5 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	5 14 0	6 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 11 0	6 1 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	8 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 4 0	7 10 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	42 0 0	....
" Gajar 50.50	41 0 0	....
" Black	36 0 0	....
Popyseed, White	6 9 0	6 15 0
Groundnuts	41 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 6 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	5 13 9	
Linseed May	8 4 9	

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 25, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1.16d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d Sept.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. Aug.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m.s. do.	194½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	154.
Do. Shanghai	215
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian do.	26-4-0
Bombay Do.	25-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	15-12-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	78-1-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 7.

The Cotton Mill Share opened with a steady tone to-day and the rates recorded some rise, but in the afternoon the news about Earl Kitchener's "feared death" affected the Market and the closing tone was easy.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares fluctuated within a wide range to-day.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids closed at Rs. 473¾.

Fazulbhai were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 488½ to Rs. 495.

Standards from Rs. 1,222½ to Rs. 1,235, Madhavji from Rs. 1,417½ to Rs. 1,437½ and Centrals from Rs. 2,135 to Rs. 2,150.

Swadeshi stood in the vicinity of Rs. 1,645.

Indore-Malwas improved to Rs. 300 and Crescent to Rs. 130.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 250 for cash.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 70.

Sara Sirargunj Railway shares were placed at Rs. 95 X. D. and Rs. 95½ X. D.

A big lot of Shivrajpoors was placed at Rs. 20½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 170 to Rs. 176½.

Deferred opened at Rs. 652½, declined to Rs. 640, Again revived and touched Rs. 672½ but before close dropped to Rs. 655.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,345 to Rs. 1,335.

Alcocks declined to Rs. 480.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed in a lot at Rs. 258½.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 230 for cash.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 80¾ (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 93.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Comparative Statements of Traffic Earnings for week ending 3rd June, 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England.)

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd June, 1916.		
G. I. P. Rly.	18,02,800	1,91,79,700
A. D. C. Rly.	55,100	5,07,809
B. K. Rly.	4,100	39,009
C. B. Rly.	11,100	1,05,100
Total	18,73,100	1,98,31,660
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 3rd June, 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly.	15,41,256	1,64,10,488
A. D. C. Rly.	52,111	4,84,315
B. K. Rly.	3,495	25,555
C. B. Rly.	5,919	14,990
Total	16,02,784	1,70,04,348
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	+2,61,544	+27,30,212
A. D. C. Rly.	+2,986	+23,485
B. K. Rly.	+605	+13,445
C. B. Rly.	+5,181	+60,110

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd June, 1916.	11,600	1,17,000
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 3rd June, 1915	7,136	63,258
Increase or Decrease	+4,464	+53,742

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 3rd June, 1916	1,700	23,900
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 3rd June, 1915	1,658	18,648
Increase or Decrease	+ 42	+5,252

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 7.

Monsoon conditions extended into the United Provinces but no rain has fallen there except in the hills. Information from north-east India are incomplete. On the west coast the monsoon gale has again given some heavy rain without penetrating far inland. The weather is still unsettled in the north Arabian Sea but there are no indications that storms have formed.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar; local in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, east Rajputana, Gujarat south, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Behar, west of the United Provinces, east of the Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, Mysore and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Myitkyina three inches; Thamo two; Patna seven; Burdwan three; Bogra one and a half; Udaipur a half; Rajkot and Surat three-quarters; Ratnagiri five; Marmagao three; Bombay and Karwar two; Belgaum and Mercara one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into the hill districts of the United Provinces and of the Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to a.m. of 7th June 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to 7th	
			1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	2.09	1.55	0.09	0.20
Fort [St. George's Hospital]	0.52	3.87	0.00	0.06
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.52	3.93	0.00	0.07
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	0.30	4.32	0.09	0.18

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 7th June 1916, was 29.697 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 6th June 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.465 Inc
Temperature of Air	85.7 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.9 "
Dew Point	79.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.814 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.9 "
Minimum do.	78.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E,ESE,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	166 Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.87 inches.
Total fall during month	4.43 "
Do. do. year	4.54 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th	0.23 "

CRICKET FIXTURES.

JOLLY CRICKET CLUB.

June 17th.—Municipal C. C.
June 18th.—Islam Gymkhana.
June 24th.—Baronet C. C.
June 25th.—International C. C.
July 2nd.—Catholic Gymkhana.
July 15th.—John Bright C. C.
July 16th.—Friend's Union C. C.
July 23rd.—Islam Gymkhana.
July 29th.—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
Aug. 1st.—Y. M. C. A. C. C.
Aug. 6th.—New Hindoo C. C.
Aug. 13th.—Gaud Saraswat C. C.
Aug. 19th.—Bombay Gymkhana B Team.
Sept. 3rd—Hindoo Gymkhana.
Sept. 4th. to 13th.—Quadrangular Matches.
Sept. 23rd.—Elphinstone C. C.

SIR D. M. PETIT PARSEE GYMKHANA ICCNA.

June 18th.—National C. C.
June 25th.—P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona city.
July 2nd.—Engineering College.
July 6th.—Poona Gymkhana Club.
July 9th.—Deccan Gymkhana.
July 16th.—Agricultural College.
July 23rd.—Deccan College.
July 30th.—Poona Islam C. C.
Aug. 6th.—Military Accounts Office.
Aug. 13th.—National C. C.
Aug. 20th.—Agricultural College.
Sept. 1st Engineering College.
Sept. 3rd Military Accounts Office.
Sept. 10th.—P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana.
Sept. 17th.—Deccan Gymkhana.
Sept. 24th.—Deccan College.
Oct. 1st.—Poona Islam.

IMPERIAL CRICKET CLUB.

June 10th.—Bandra Union C. C.
June 11th.—Sixteen Stars C. C.
June 24th.—Sir J. J. School of Arts Gymkhana.
June 25th.—Daiwadnya C. C.
July 2nd.—Saraswat Union C. C.
July 8th.—Arya Bandhu C. C.
July 9th.—Chandraseniya K. P. C. C.
July 16th.—New Maharashtra C. C.
July 30th.—Radiant C. C.
Aug. 6th.—Ralli's Eleven C. C.
Aug. 19th.—Bombay Young Cricketers' Club
Aug. 20th.—Young Friends' Union C. C.
Aug. 27th.—Arya Bandhu C. C. (Return).
Sept. 3rd.—Saraswat Union C. C. (Return.)
Sept. 16th.—Friends' Union C. C. (Thana)
Sept. 17th.—New Hindu C. C.
Sept. 24th.—New Friends' Union C. C.

BOMBAY TELAGU CRICKETERS.

June 11th.—New Sporting Club.
June 25th.—Parekh C. C.
July 1st Y. M. C. A. C. C. (Byculla)
July 2nd.—New Esplanade C. C.
July 9th.—Union C. C.
July 16th.—Bombay Jewish Sporting Club.
July 23rd.—P. J. New Shivaji C. C.
July 30th.—Sixteen Stars C. C.
Aug. 1st.—New Hindu C. C.
Aug. 6th.—Arya Bandhu C. C.
Aug. 13th.—Ghatkopar C. C.
Aug. 20th.—Radiant C. C.
Aug. 27th.—Ralli's XI C. C.
Sept. 3rd.—Fort Vijaya C. C.
Sept. 10th.—Bombay Young Cricketers.
Sept. 16th.—Elphinstone College Gymkhana.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

A. TEAM.

June 11th—Scratch Match.
June 25th—Parsee Gymkhana.
July 2nd—Islam Gymkhana.
July 9th—Hindu Gymkhana.
July 16th—Baronet C. Club.
July 23rd—Parsee Gymkhana (return).
July 30th—Islam Gymkhana (return).
August 6th—Hindu Gymkhana (return).
August 13th—Friend's Union C. Club.
August 20th—Baronet C. C. (return).
August 27th—Calt's match.
September 3rd—Gaud Saraswat.
September 24th—Friends Union C. C. (return).
September 30th—Municipal C. C.
October 1st—Mahomedan C. C.
October 7th—Times of India C. C.

B. TEAM.

June 18th—Sassanian C. C.
June 25th—Lord Northbrook C. C.
July 2nd—John Bright C. C.
July 9th—Parsee Baronet C. C.
July 16th—Coronation C. C.
July 23rd—Esplanade Liberal C. C.
July 30th—Elphinstone C. C.
August 6th—Gandevi C. C.
September 17th—Persian C. C.
September 24th—Baronet C. C.
October 1st—Imperial C. C.

OVERCROWDED JAILS IN BENGAL.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

A resolution on the jail administration in Bengal for last year says that there was a marked increase in the number of prisoners in all the jails, the number of admissions being 81,801 as compared with 69,204 in 1914 and the average daily population being 14,473 as against 12,469 in the previous year. Nearly all the jails were in consequence seriously overcrowded at various times. Arrangements have been made for the erection of temporary wards in some of the jails. The increase in jail population is probably due, at any rate in part, to special causes which will cease to operate when normal conditions are restored. The overcrowding of jails considerably increased the labours and responsibilities of the jail staff in maintaining discipline.

A serious outbreak occurred in Patuakhali sub-jail in June when 42 undertrial prisoners overpowered the jail staff and forced their way out. All except two were recaptured. The daily average number of prisoners in hospitals was 765 as compared with 582 in the previous year. There was a serious outbreak of dysentery at Midnapore and at Dinapore. The difficulty of coping with outbreaks of diseases both at Midnapore and at Dinapore seems to have been aggravated by the inexperience of the staff and absence of experienced jail superintendents, who have been temporarily recalled to military duty, has been much felt in this and other respects.

(Continued from Column 6.)

10 bales mats, 3 cases umbrella stick, 57 cases nickleware, 1 case silk goods, 329 bags copra, 50 bales mattress fibre, 3 bags old copper and brass, 31 bags cocoanuts, 2 cases cardamoms, 12 bags arecanuts, 143 cases tea, 223 bundles sulphur, 800 cases beer, 7 cases glass bangles, 1 case umbrella, 7 cases woollen yarn, 113 cases camphor, 7 bales 3 cases cotton yarn, 400 bags sugarcandy, 150 cases cassia, 76 cases galangal, 6 cases preserves, 120 cases canned salamon, 7,285 pieces 12 bundles planks, 87 bags damer, 101 bags sago, 20 cases mace, 1,558 bundles rattans, 150 slabs tin, 350 cases pine apple, 1,427 bags betelnuts.

S. S. Turbo from New York Agents, W. A Graham & Co.—805,000 Imp. gls. refined oil.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

June 7.

Nankin	Manley	Shangai May 15

DEPARTURE.

June 7.

Haliotis	Bruin	Abadan

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday.

Kirin Maru	Saski	Kobe etc.
Obra	Davey	Calcutta & Colombo
Turbo	Hill	Karachi

The following vessel began to load yesterday

Steamer Hellas	for	Bangkok etc.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Eastward bound) on the 6th instant.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru, (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 6th instant.

S. S. Shibetoru Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shibetoru Maru, left Kobe for Bombay on the 6th instant via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru, left Singapore for Moji (Homeward bound) on the 7th instant.

S. S. Haliotis:—The steamer Haliotis, 1,070 tons, Captain B. Bruin, sailed yesterday for Abadan, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. Kaisha's steamer Kirin Maru, 2,735 tons, Captain T. Sasaki, will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Nankin:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Nankin, 4,250 tons, Captain G. Manley arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, which port she had left on 15th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Obra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Obra, 3,520 tons, Captain H. Daney, will sail to-day for Calcutta and Colombo, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Turbo:—The steamer Turbo 2,877 tons, Captain J. Hill, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo.

Wednesday, 7th June, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Indo Maru		O. S. Kaisha
B. Shokoku Maru	Kuchiki	S. O. Kaisha
C. & R. Wilton Hall	Williamson	J. Mackintosh & Co
D. & E. Grhyna	Crome	T. M. Co
F. Obra	Davey	M. M. & Co
M. Hojaz		T. M. & Co
N. Polperro	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi, Kaveri, Satranji, Sabarmati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1. Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisha
2. Chakrata	Hewett	M. " & Co
3 Lawoe	Lorne	D. M. Khandwani
4. Inverbervie	Redcliffe	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Erimpura,		M. M. & Co
7 Arratoon Apear		M.M. & Co
8 Berbera		M. M. & Co
9 Bahrein	Bunett	T. M. & Co
10&11 Quilpa	Warrington	M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Ellora		M. M. & Co
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
15 Asbar	Hannah	T. M. & Co
16 Firoozi		T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
5 Clan Mackinnon	Openshaw	J. F. & Co
6 Nankin		P. & O. S. N. Co

HARBOUR WALL

Turbo	Hill	W. & A. G. & Co

HIGHES DRY DOCK

City of Exeter	Rae	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	Bhimji
Firoozi	Fernel	B. & P. S. N. Co
Galita		J. W. Mulhead
Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Phranang	Neal	T. M. & Co
Ravenshoe	Hodge	

EXPORTS.

June 7.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 47 bales cowhides E. D. Sassoon & Co., 12 bales calf skins E. D. Sassoon & Co., 41 bales cowhides M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 11 bales goat and sheep skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 1 bale kid skin M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 39 bales calf skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 9 bales cowhides H. A. Oomer & Son, 12 bales goat and sheep skins H. A. Oomer & Son, 12 bales cowhides R. M. Kooka, 3 bales goat skins R. M. Kooka, 24 bales cowhides Abba and E. H. Mahomed, 4 bales sheep skins Abba and E. H. Mahomed, 36 bales leather cuttings Allan Bros & Co., 88 cwt. gum arabic A. H. Mawji & Co., 120 cwt. turmaric R. Dhanjee & Co., 32 cwt. dry chillies R. Dhanjee & Co.

Berbera (s) 29 bales hemp F. F. Campbell & Co., 3,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros, 494 cwt. gum arabic M. Takarsi & Co., 80 cwt. dry chillies N. Kheshavlal.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia (s) 3 bales woollen carpets Thos. Cook & Son.

Gregua (s) 1 case opium M. M. & Co., 125 cwt. g

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 7th of Jeth Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 6th of Shaban, 1334.
Parsi: 1st of Deh, 1285.
Phase of the Moon: First Quarter, 9th June.
Sunrise, 6 h. 1 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 14 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. Arratoon Apcar will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, June 9.

Mails for Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Chabar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Bunder-Abas, Busra and Mohomerah will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
Mails for Busra will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-0 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 10.

Instituto Luso-Indiano Sporting Club 5th Anniversary Dance in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, in aid of the Portuguese War and Relief Fund.

SUNDAY, June 11.

English mail steamer Arabia due at noon.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9.45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieutenant R. A. Spence Offg. Commandant.

June 8.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m. weather permitting.
Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will commence from Thursday the 8th instant.
Parades as at present arranged will be as follows:—
Fort Contingent.—Mornings and Evenings Corps Riding School, Marine Lines, Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays at 7 a.m.
Evenings, Thursdays and Fridays at 6-15 p.m.
Pali Hill Contingent.—Rendezvous Mr. Annesley's bungalow, Sunday 7 a.m. commencing from the 11th June.
Dress.—Mufti. Signalling equipment will be issued at first parade.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

June 8.

165. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "B" Coy. during week ending 10th June. Next for Duty "C" Coy.
166. Range.—The Ghat Kopar and Miniature Ranges will be closed until further notice.
167. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence early in the monsoon.
168. Musketry Course.—A short refresher course of musketry for Officers and Sergeants will be held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Mondays, commencing on Monday, 12th June. All officers and sergeants are particularly requested to attend.
169. Pay.—The Battalion will be paid out at 6-30 p.m., on the following date:—
Friday, June 9th, "F".

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

June 7.

No. 183 Duties:—
Duties for the week commencing Monday 5th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd Lieut. F. J. Cheminais.
Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Corpl. V. Y. Smith.
No. 184 Recruits:—
Several vacancies exist in the Corps for recruits; any wishing to be enrolled, can see the conditions by applying to the Sergt.-Major of the Corps, at the Corps headquarters, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort. Recruits' gun drill parades will probably commence in June.
No. 186 Promotions:—
Captain M. H. Sowerby, B.V.A., is promoted to the rank of Major to fill an existing vacancy.
Lieut. P. W. Wilson, B.V.A., is promoted to the rank of Captain vice M. H. Sowerby promoted.
Second-Lieut. W. G. Malder, B.V.A., is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy.
The whole of the above to take effect from the 1st April, 1916, vide extract from the Gazette of India No. 585 dated 26th May, 1916.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.
No. 187 Resignations:—
Sapper J. A. Neill, E. E. Company, B.V.A., is permitted to resign with effect from the 31st May, 1916.

P. W. RETALLACK,
Capt.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Colonel G. K. Walker C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, June 7.

472. Signalling.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.
473. Range.—The Musketry range at Poona will be open for practice and Class firing on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays and commencing from Saturday the 17th June 1916. Members wishing to fire should submit their names to Headquarters office two days beforehand.
474 Clothing.—Field Service caps have now been received and may be obtained from the Stores on payment of Rs. 1-4 each.
475 Parades.—Recruits will parade at Headquarters on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.
B Coy will parade at Headquarters this day (Wednesday) the 7th instant at 7-30 a.m. Dress, uniform.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the onward mails of the 26th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday next.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Chinese Government notify the suspension of telegraphic communication for private telegrams for the provinces of Hunan and Sechuan.

EDUCATION CLASSES FOR HINDU MARRIED LADIES.

Mrs. Nikambe's institution for Hindu married ladies will re-open on Monday, the 12th instant in the Students' Brotherhood headquarters in Dr. Prabhakar's bungalow, Girgaon Back Road.

MAIL NOTICES.

Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S. S. Kirin Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-day.
Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. Arratoon Apcar will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday, the 10th instant instead of to-day as previously notified.
Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

OPEN VERDICT AT CORONER'S INQUEST

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Parsi, whose dead body had been found lying on the sands at Chowpatti on Tuesday. The body was identified yesterday as that of one Rustomji Palonji Mistry, a Parsi, aged about 52 years, who lived in the Marzban Chawl at Tardeo. He did not work and was supported by his relatives. Nobody could say how the deceased came by his death. The jury returned an open verdict and the body was handed over to the relatives of the deceased.

MORTALITY IN THE CITY.

Five attacks and two deaths from plague, six attacks and three deaths from small-pox and three attacks of cholera, occurred in the city on Tuesday, Mandvi reporting two plague attacks, Worli and Fort (North) one attack each; Maratha Hospital one death, and Girgaum one attack and one death each. The total mortality from all causes was 67, as compared with 64 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 101 of 1914. Out of a total of 1813 rats caught, 23 were found to be plague-stricken.

S. S. NANKIN.

The P. and O. steamer Nankin, Commander G. Manley, which left Kobe on the 10th ultimo, arrived in Bombay yesterday with the following passengers on board:—
Mr Shellein, Mr and Mrs Flower and 2 children, Mr Masters, Mr and Mrs Shapoorjee, Master and 2 infants, Mr and Mrs Karanjia, Mr Shroff, Mr Nisson Sassoon, Mr B J Rustomjee; Mr and Mrs Scott, Mr Muirhead, Mrs Binning and child, Mr Binning, Mrs A Pirrie, Mr and Mrs Burn, child and infant, Mrs G Morton, Miss G Wells, Miss Bonstead, Miss Hermon, Miss K Wood, Miss F Henrys, Miss Z Bevan, Mr and Mrs Tennant, Mr Galeby, Mr and Mrs Campbell, Mrs L Denney, Miss O Aston, Miss Elliott, Mr C F Bell, Mr McNeill, Mrs Anderson, Mr J S Hunt, Mr Muirhead's native servant, Mrs Burn's ayah, Mr. Binning's native servant, Mr and Mrs R Cree Brown, Mr and Mrs Woolcombe, Mrs J Bon, Meyan Mahomed Ariff, Jaffer Alli, Fazal Deen, Raya Khan.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers left on Tuesday evening by the P. and O. steamer Salsette which carried the mails for London and Marseilles:—
Mr L Blick, Mr W Elliott, Mr and Mrs Campbell, Capt. E Harrison, Maj. Corbett, Lt. Ewing, Mrs C Grant, Second-Lt. Henderson, Second-Lt. Nepean, Cadet N Kelly, Asst. Paymaster Hawker, Mr and Mrs Lawrence, Mrs Colombi and infant, Mr S G City, Mr C Greenland, Mr J Longmuir, Mr F Corson, Mr R C Boyle, Mr G F Glen, Mr A D Chalkley, Maj. G G Byrne, Mr A S Atkinson, Second-Lt. Corin, Second-Lt. Morrison, Lt.-Col. W Lloyd, Mrs B N Abbay, Mr H Cameron, Mrs C Williamson, Mrs A Ram, Mr F F Reid, Mr K F Ahmed, Lt. C Barker, Mr C J Wilkinson, Mr D J Pianss, Mr and Mrs Wyles and infant, Col. H F Cleveland, Maj. A C Gunthet, Mrs H F Cleveland, Nursing Sister Lamb, Mr H N L Dinshaw, Bandmaster Ducann, Miss H C Dinshaw, Mr H Ebrahimji, Mr E Alibhoy, Mr M Abdul Afi, Condct J Mortlock, Lt.-Col. H Jacob and 2 servants, Mr E R Kanga, Capt. E Hardinge, Maj. V E Gwyer and native servant, Mr H C Dinshaw, Col. Cleveland's and 2 servants, Mr and Mrs Haridas, Mr H C Dinshaw and servant.

BERHAMPORE LEATHER MANUFACTURING CO.

MR. BEATSON BELL ON CRY FOR STATE SUBSIDY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The Hon. Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, member of the Bengal Executive Council, presided over the opening ceremony of the Berhampore Leather Manufacturing Company. He congratulated them particularly on these points:—

(1) On the fact that the directors instead of relying on Bengal thought it fit to go outside the province for expert knowledge and in this connection he paid a great compliment to Messrs. Chari and Co., managing agents, who hailed from Madras.

(2) The second point was the recruitment of labour in the tannery from ranks of respectable middle-class.

(3) The third point which he emphasised was the steady attempt that was being made to specialise in one particular department of this industry, viz., the manufacture of black box hides.

"CRY FOR THE MOON."

He deprecated the cry of a state subsidy and observed that the Local Government was absolutely powerless in the matter without the sanction of the Secretary of State. He characterised the demand for a subsidy as a cry for the moon. He, however, expressed his full and wholehearted sympathy with the enterprise and assured the directors that Government would not be slow in helping the tannery in every reasonable way.

SAMSON CASE.

EVIDENCE OF MR. PAYNE.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon, resumed the hearing of the case, yesterday, in which Mr. C. M. Correa, secretary of the Bombay Improvement Trust, charged D. J. Samson, an assistant land manager of the Trust, with taking bribes as a public servant.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. Mr. S. G. Velinker, Mr. Erulker and Mr. P. K. Kotwal appeared for the accused.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, examined by Mr. Velinker, said he had been in practice for over 31 years and out of these for 15 years he had been constantly engaged in Civil suits and accounts in the Commissioner's Office in the High Court. He had considerable experience of Indian accounts. He and Mr. Kapadia appeared for Samson before Mr. Aston and copies of the evidence were handed to him day by day by Samson. He had read the evidence when it was fresh in his mind. He did not remember more than one occasion on which the Court's attention was drawn to what he thought was an inaccuracy which he had discovered, in the notes furnished. But whatever it was, he got it corrected by the Court the next day.

Mr. Velinker: So far as you are concerned, are you in a position to state that the record of the evidence taken down by Mr. Aston accorded with the evidence as interpreted to him and which you heard?

The Magistrate disallowed the question.

NEW STRING OF THE CASH BOOK.

Continuing the witness said he remembered the name of Devraj Khimji or Khima, who was examined in the case. He remembered that accounts were produced—it was a cash-book and it was very fair. He saw it when it was produced and had an inspection some time after, either on the 29th August or 1st September. The string was new.

To Mr. Nicholson the witness said he had made a note about it somewhere in his diary; he could not produce it because it was confidential and he would not disclose it as it was privileged. He could not produce it without his client's permission.

To Mr. Velinker the witness further said he remembered the string; it was a very clean and new one. The book appeared to be clean and new. He had compared the books specially in his address to the Court, keeping other books side by side. He held up the edges to the Court to compare the cleanness. He also drew the attention of the Court to the newness of the string. He did not remember seeing any inkstains in the inside of the book. He remonstrated with everybody who touched the book during the course of the trial.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Payne said he did not remember any case in which the argument was based on the newness of the book. Devraj Khimji's book was in the Court some time before he had an inspection of it, and it remained in the Court during the whole case. A part of his case was to attack the books, and, naturally during the course of the arguments he took every point which he thought would be impressed upon the Magistrate's mind in the interests of his client. He could not remember what particular questions he put to Devraj Khimji regarding the string, but he remembered cross-examining the dalwallas generally as to the genuineness of the books. He could not follow the witnesses very well if they spoke in Gujrati. It was very difficult to hear in Mr. Aston's Court. He remembered very well the question being put to the dalwallas: "Did you tempt him and did he succumb to the temptation," to which the witness answered "Yes."

Re-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said he did not pursue the cross-examination of Devraj Khimji because he had elucidated his point.

"EVERY APPEARANCE OF A NEW BOOK."

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, examined for the defence, said he has been practising for the last 26 years. He believed he was present in Mr. Aston's Court when Devraj Khimji's book was produced. But he was not quite certain. He had personally examined it. It had every appearance of a new book; the pages looked quite new, and were not soiled as one would expect in an old book. The cover and the string were both new and the corners were not bent up. It appeared on looking at the hand-writing that it was newly written up. The string was now much more different than it was then.

To Mr. Nicholson the witness said that it was of very great importance to his case to show that the entries were not true and that the witnesses were telling lies.

The further hearing was adjourned to the 13th instant.

G. I. P. RAILWAY BOY SCOUTS.

IN CAMP AT LONAVLA.

A very successful camp, both as regards instruction and amusements, for the 2nd G. I. P. Boy Scouts under Mr. Gerald L. Chard, Scout Master, and Mr. D. Goldenburg, Assistant Scout Master, was held at Lonavla from the 27th May to the 5th June inclusive.

The troop, consisting of 30 Scouts and two Scout Masters, were accommodated in the upper and lower flats of one of the staff bungalows opposite the Railway School.

On their arrival by the Poona Express on Saturday the 27th, time was occupied in settling down and the troop were kept busy till evening, when they dressed and were marched down to the Recreation ground, near the station, to listen to the band and see a Hockey match between the Byculla Hockey Club and the Railway Gymkhana.

The following morning a trip was made to one of Tata's dams, and the surrounding country inspected for work during the week. The same evening they attended All Saints' Church, the service being conducted by Mr. Cutler, School Master, in the absence of Rev H. Dodd, Railway Chaplain, who had gone to Dhond to officiate at the service at that station.

The week's programme of work commenced in real earnest the following day. The mornings, from 7-30 to 10, and evenings from 6 to 7-30 o'clock were devoted to scouting, scout games and other allied instruction suitable to the country, such as observation of cart, carriage and animal tracks, land marks and selecting suitable ground with natural cover for attack and defence, in the surrounding country.

Patrols were told off in two days to cook the breakfasts and dinners. The menu for the breakfasts being porridge, bacon and eggs, cutlets and curry and rice; and for the dinners soup, Irish and brown stews, baked custard and bread and butter, puddings, all of which were exceptionally well cooked and thoroughly appreciated.

Instructions were given in Semaphore and Morse Signalling, Ambulance work and Scouts Stave drill, during the day.

On the last Sunday morning, the Roman Catholic boys were marched off to their Church, and the rest of the troop attended service at All Saints' Church; at 6-30 o'clock in the evening, all attended Church Parade The Rev. H. Dodd who conducted the service gave a special address in which he touched on the Scouts Promise and Law, pointing out the excellence and thought displayed in drawing them up.

A team from the troop played a Hockey match against the 1st G. I. P. Lonavla Troop which they won by 6 goals to 1.

Three of the boys were invited to play for the School Cricket Club against a local Indian Team, and gave a good account of themselves.

Mr. Walton, Superintendent, Bombay Police, who is at present in Lonavla for the benefit of his health, very kindly treated them to refreshments and a gramophone entertainment, the special feature of which was a speech to Boy Scouts by General Sir Baden Powell.

On Wednesday, the troop was invited to the Railway School Sports and Tea. Two events were generously opened to them, in one all three prizes and in the other the first prize was won by the boys.

Captain Pakenham Walsh, Assistant Chief Commissioner, Boys Scouts Association, India, paid an official visit to the Camp on Friday evening to the following Monday morning. Before leaving, he expressed his satisfaction at what he had seen of the general arrangements, and gave the boys some sound advice.

As is usual among General Sir Baden Powell's Scouts, sports were held prior to the breaking up of Camp on Saturday afternoon. Invitations were sent to the residents and visitors of Lonavla, as also to various members of the Bombay Scouts Association. Messrs. Bottrell and V. Smith with two Patrol Leaders from Bombay and eleven of the 1st Poona Troop under Mr. Richardson attended.

In spite of repeated showers of rain, a programme of 14 events with various heats, an exhibition of Ambulance work and an investiture ceremony, conducted by Captain Pakenham Walsh, at which nine Scouts were sworn in, were gone through. The prizes were distributed during Tea by Mrs. C. Hawes, wife of the Chief Auditor and Accountant, G. I. P. Railway.

Prizes were kindly presented by Captain Pakenham Walsh, Messrs. Bottrell and V. Smith and Messrs. Evans, Fraser & Co., Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., and Thacker & Co., to whom the Scout Masters and Scouts desire to express their sincere thanks, as also to the following friends to whom the success of the camp was greatly due:—Mr. P. A. Edwards, District Loco. Superintendent, Mr. C. J. Keelan, Resident Engineer, Mr. Glover Wright, Mr. G. H. Cutler, Mr. A. F. DeSilva, Mrs. Swete and Miss Meade and ladies of Lonavla, in providing the necessary Camp furniture, etc., and cakes and sweets.

FAMINE IN RAJPUTANA AND KATHIAWAR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will you please oblige me by publishing in your paper the following information as regards the state of famine in Rajputana.

The distress in Rajputana,—in Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaipur,—is very keen. Fodder is extremely scarce and many villages with the valuable cattle have migrated to neighbouring districts in the hope of saving themselves and their cattle, their sole means of subsistence. Various associations are doing their best to relieve the distress caused by the famine; among them is the Marwari Sammailan of Bombay. Its Honorary Secretary, Mr. Chaudhry, in his very recent letter to us says:—

"The famine in Rajputana is more acute than anywhere else, and so it stands in sore need of immediate help from the public. From the statement from our volunteer, recently deputed to arrange for help in hitherto neglected parts, it appears that near Reengus there are some fifteen villages which are badly suffering from want of water and fodder. Nearly Rs. 4,500 are absolutely necessary to relieve this neglected part.

"The Sammailan has recently opened two new centres, one at Jhunjunu and the other at Sikar; the Sammailan thereby hopes to relieve 350 cattle of the villages around Jhunjunu and about twenty villages around Sikar. To carry out these intentions funds are needed. But the funds collected by the Sammailan are almost exhausted; and a sum of about Rs. 8,000 is indispensable to keep up these two new centres recently opened."

Besides Rajputana, Cutch and Kathiawar witness a very acute state of famine, and especially suffer from intense severity of fodder. The people in both provinces are dependent for their livelihood upon agriculture. To them, therefore, cattle are a very valuable asset and they always try to save their cattle at any cost. Hardship to their cattle is hardship to them. It is our duty, therefore, to assist them as much as we can.

We, therefore, earnestly appeal to the generous public of our city to send in their contributions as soon as possible, to relieve Rajputana, Kathiawar and Cutch. The need for help is very urgent; and famine-stricken people should not be left to themselves. Donors are requested to send in their subscriptions to the undersigned at Khatau Buildings, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Yours etc.,

RASIKMANI B. DESAI,
Hon. Secretary (Ladies' Branch),
Famine Relief Fund for Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch.

THE "AFTER CARE FUND."

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

Amount received up to 1st June, 1916 Rs. 12,576; the following sums amounting to Rs. 720-12-0 have been since received from: the Hon. Sir John Heaton, Rs. 50; H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs. 200; Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Rs. 25; Mr. M. P. Khareghat, Rs. 50; Mr. A. M. Shaffi, Rs. 35; the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, Rs. 50; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Rs. 30; "Well Wisher", Rs. 25; the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, Rs. 100; Revd. R. L. Wermald, Rs. 30; Subscribed by the family of the late Bai Goolbai Maneckjee S. Powalla through P. D. Powalla, Rs. 25; Mr. Ali Akbar, Rs. 15.
HIS MAJESTY'S MINT:—
Mr. W. J. Nicoll, Rs. 10; Mr. E. D. Dent, Rs. 10; Mr. T. G. Race, Rs. 10; Mr. G. A. H. Grose, Rs. 5; Mr. J. F. Kelly, Rs. 5; Mr. R. H. Poonegar, Rs. 5; Mr. R. Christie, Rs. 5; A. B., Rs. 5 and Mr. M. P. Mehta, Rs. 5 and sums under Rs. 5 from Mint Rs. 25-12.
Total amount subscribed up to 8th June Rs. 13,296-12. Donations will be gratefully accepted and duly acknowledged by Colonel Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., H. M.'s Mint.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.
Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.
Price on application.,
229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"THE GARDEN OF LIES".

Remarkable interest is now being taken in the first public exhibition in India, next Sunday, of the great film "The Garden of Lies". To-day a private Press View is being given at the Royal Opera House and to-morrow's newspaper comments will be worth reading.

A prominent Cinematograph trade paper says that even for the Trans-Atlantic Company, which is celebrated for the lavishness of its sceneries, the settings of this film are gorgeous, while the acting leaves nothing to be desired.

The novel from which this film is adopted is one of the best known from the pen of the late Justus Miles Forman, the famous author who went down just over a year ago in the Lusitania. First the story was dramatised for the stage, with Sir George Alexander in the leading part. Now the role is in the hands of a distinguished American actor.

Rarely in the history of cinematography has a film been produced on such a magnificent scale. It certainly stands at the high-water mark of the art, and should be seen alike by those who like good literature and all regular cinema-goers.

PROPOSED RECREATION GROUNDS AT GIRGAUM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The leases of the America-India and Imperial Cinemas will be over now and those beautiful plots will be in possession of the Improvement Trust. May I through your valued paper suggest to utilise those plots for recreation grounds? Every evening we see many children coming over there and enjoying sweet music of bands played at both the cinemas and this delight will be taken away from them and they will have no other such places for their recreation.

If those plots were embellished with nice gardens having beautiful lawns and little fountains with a few benches they would bring genuine amusement to children. There is not such a single place reserved in the ward where children can go and inhale fresh air admiring Nature's beauty.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A BRIDGE QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I take the liberty to ask you to kindly insert in your valuable paper the following:

A, B, C, D., are playing Royal Auction Bridge, A. being the dealer. A starts the auction by declaring one royal (spades) D passes. B. passes. C. declares *one heart*. A does not notice that C's call is insufficient and passes. D passes. B repeats the call of *one royal* (spades).

I being B maintain that my call is correct, whereas C. holds that according to the rules of Bridge, only A has the right of repeating his call of one royal and that therefore I must go *two royals*. Can you or any of your readers say who is right?—Yours, etc.

B.

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LORD KITCHENER

OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF A GREAT CAREER.

The following biographical sketch of the late Lord Kitchener is taken from "Lord Kitchener of Khartoum" published by Messrs. Nesbit and Co.

The first Horatio Kitchener, who was named after Lord Nelson, was the son of a cloth merchant in London. The Kitcheners are East Anglians, hailing originally from Lacon Heath, in Suffolk; Lord Kitchener's father, himself a soldier, who died in his ninetieth year, married Miss Francis Chevallier, of Aspall, in Suffolk. The Chevalliers are a French Huguenot family, and they still possess a quaint and most delightful old house called Aspall Hall.

Lord Kitchener was born in Ireland, owing to the fact that on leaving the Army, his father, Colonel Henry Horatio Kitchener, bought two estates in Kerry. It was while the purchase of these estates was pending that the future Field-Marshal was born on June 24th, 1850, at Gunsborough Villa, near Tralee.

After some preparation at a London crammer's, he passed into Woolwich in 1868. Young Kitchener found himself in his element. He particularly distinguished himself in mathematics.

Colonel Kitchener had sold his Irish estates and settled at Dinan, and it was there that Colonel Kitchener's sons spent all their holidays and became, in a sense very few British boys ever have a chance of being, familiar with France and with French ways. It was from Dinan that Gentleman Cadet Kitchener threw his first great hazard of fortune, when he went off, without asking the leave either of his father or of his military superiors, to join General Chanzy's Second Army of the Loire. Enlisting as a private in the sixth battalion of the Mobile Guard of the Department of the Cotes-du-Nord, he went with it to Laval. There, while helping a French officer in some military balloon ascents, he caught a chill which developed into pneumonia, and thus abruptly ended his first experience of active service, and indeed nearly ended his life. But if he saw no fighting, he saw other things which were much more valuable to him.

The inefficiency and mismanagement were tragic. There were indeed lessons to be learnt at Laval in those bitter January days and nights. France learnt them, and so did the young English cadet who looked on. The greatest lesson of all that Kitchener mastered was the supreme need of efficient organisation. When finally young Kitchener returned to England, his father had to bring very powerful influences to bear in order to enable him to re-enter Woolwich. Kitchener left the "Shop" and got a commission in due course in the Royal Engineers, and for some time he worked at Chatham and Aldershot at field telegraphy, which was then of course a more interesting and important branch than it seems to be now.

Having mastered field telegraphy, he cast about for something further to do and to learn which should prepare him for bigger things than fall to the lot of the ordinary regimental officer.

EXPLORATION IN PALESTINE.

The opportunity came in 1874, in the unexpected guise of the Palestine Exploration Fund. It was to survey Palestine and identify in a properly scientific manner the various places mentioned in the Scriptures, to copy inscriptions, to make plans and drawings of ancient buildings and ruins, to study the geology and natural history of the country, and to record the ancient manners and customs of the people, which were even then fast vanishing before the tide of Western civilisation. His immediate superiors were two brother officers of the Sappers, Captain Stewart and Lieutenant Conder. It was a lucky day for Conder that sent Kitchener as his assistant, for twice he saved his life—once while bathing, and another time during an attack on the camp in Galilee.

It is curious to note how often in his life Kitchener was brought in contact with France and with Frenchmen. We have already seen how his father sent him to study French at a time when English boys of his age and class were at English public schools, and of course more or less profoundly ignorant of modern languages.

Now, in Palestine, the French Foreign Office had lent to the Exploration Fund a distinguished archaeologist, M. Clermont Ganneau; with him Kitchener struck up a warm friendship, and with him indeed he seems to have thrown off a great deal of his habitual reserve. M. Ganneau later gave an account of his friend, which certainly differs in some respects from the prevailing idea of "K. of K."

We often had to meet and consult each other. I have the pleasantest remembrance. Kitchener was a 'good fellow' in the fullest acceptance of the word. Tall, slim, vigorous, dark-haired, he was clearly of the Irish type. One felt him capable of headstrong acts; indeed, he showed visible signs of the 'hammering' that many Irishmen get on coming into the world. Putting it politely, he did not lack originality. A frank and most outspoken character, with recesses of winsome freshness.

His high spirits and cheeriness formed an agreeable contrast to the serious, grave characters of some of his comrades.

Altogether Kitchener spent four years in Palestine, with intervals of work at home. To his employers he gave the greatest satisfaction, which was warmly expressed in the annual reports of the Fund. His surveying was done with extraordinary thoroughness as well as quickness. What is interesting is to know how those years served to prepare Kitchener for his future career. Most important of all, he acquired a complete mastery of Arabic and Turkish, accomplishments of which were then extremely rare among British officers. Secondly, he obtained an astonishing insight into the Mahomedan mind, so much so indeed that like that great Orientalist, Sir Richard Burton, he was actually able to disguise himself successfully as a follower of the prophet.

SURVEY OF CYPRUS.

The survey work was finished at Beersheba on September 28, 1877, and Kitchener returned to England laden with his precious materials. While he was working away at the South Kensington Museum, the Russo-Turkish war came to an end, and "Dizzy" returned from the Berlin Congress with the results summed up in the famous phrase, "peace with honour." By a convention with Turkey it was arranged that Great Britain should occupy the Island of Cyprus for so long as Russia held certain fortresses in Asia. The strategical importance of Cyprus was then thought to be considerable, but of course the young lieutenant of Engineers had nothing to do with that. He was instructed to make a complete and detailed survey of the 2,500,000 acres which comprise the area of the island as a preliminary to regular British administration. He went out in September, 1878, and suddenly received an invitation to be present at some impending operations at Alexandria.

This was too good a chance of seeing the "real thing" to resist, and so he went and asked Sir Robert Biddulph for leave of absence. It is said that the High Commissioner flatly refused; but in spite of that Kitchener decided to go, and just managed to reach Limasol before the mail steamer left. He was back again within a fortnight, having seen all that he wanted to see, and the story goes that he told a friend afterwards that it was all worth the "wigging" he got for it. Meanwhile, he was showing such efficiency in the survey work that another job was laid upon his shoulders, namely, that of setting up a regular system of land courts.

The work of surveying was interrupted by a more urgent call for the young Engineer officer's services. Sir Charles Wilson, also a Sapper, was appointed British Consul-General in Anatolia, and he chose Kitchener to be his vice-consul.

The state of things in the province certainly needed a strong hand. It had become a place of refuge for crowds of miserable fugitives who had been driven out of their homes in the terrible devastation caused by the Russo-Turkish war. The work of relieving these unhappy multitudes and of promoting regular employment tested Kitchener's powers of organisation, but it was a test from which he came out triumphant; and he was able to return to finish the survey of Cyprus a good deal sooner than anyone expected.

WORK IN EGYPT.

Now began what will ever remain in some ways the most glorious period of Kitchener's career—his long association with Egypt and the Soudan. No one man, except possibly Lord Cromer, has ever left on those countries so deep an impression of his character and personality. He came to Egypt as a young and comparatively unknown lieutenant, and, by his foresight, patience, unresting but unhurried progress from step to step, achieved amazing victories, not only on the stricken field, but in the healing and revivifying work of civil administration.

It is the special glory of Kitchener that he has never waged war for its own sake—indeed, he has never waged it save with the definite object of securing a lasting peace.

Never during all those years in Egypt, when the temptation to strike too soon would have overcome any ordinary man, did he allow himself to be hurried. There were long periods when the Soudan, dominated by the cruelest and most brutal form of religious fanaticism which it is possible to conceive, and of which the plain record cannot be put down in print, must often have tried even Kitchener's iron resolution. The ravaging of the peaceful tribes with every hideous circumstance of barbarous conquest must have often roused his natural human indignation to a white heat of passion.

How Arabi was suppressed by Sir Garnet Wolseley's Expedition, the brilliant action of Kassassin leading up to the total defeat of the rebels at Tel-el-Kebir—all this is well-known. Kitchener went through the whole campaign as a major of Egyptian cavalry. The authority of the Khedive was re-established in Cairo, and a force of 12,000 British troops was left in Egypt under Sir Archibald Alison.

The late Lord Dufferin, who arrived at Cairo as British representative, advised the home Government that British troops could not be safely withdrawn until a native Egyptian army had been created. In consequence of that advice Sir Evelyn Wood was sent out as Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, and he reached Cairo at the end of 1882.

Many experts considered that it would be an impossible task to make even fairly good regiments out of the wretched and dispirited fellaheen. Sir Evelyn Wood believed the task to be possible. Among those who joined him was Kitchener, who was appointed second in command of the cavalry, his immediate chief being Colonel Taylor of the 19th Hussars.

THE AVENGING OF GORDON.

The failure of the Gordon Relief Expedition must have gone home more deeply to Kitchener than to most British officers, for he, with his profound knowledge of the character of the various native tribes, could see how pitiably the whole business was bungled.

For the moment at any rate Kitchener could do nothing. He resigned his commission in the Egyptian Army and returned to England.

But Kitchener did not stay long in England. After a short period in Zanzibar as a Boundary Commissioner, we find him in the August of 1886 appointed Governor of Suakim. It was a good place at which to begin, and it soon felt the influence of the new Governor's methods. He practically re-fortified the town. He made it not only proof against Dervish raids, but also the centre from which he could control the regions of the friendly tribes.

In October, 1886 Kitchener induced the Arabs to combine against Osman Digna, a notable adherent of the Mahdi, who had married a woman belonging to the most warlike tribe in the Suakim district. Unfortunately, Osman Digna, though severely defeated, managed to escape. He collected fresh levies, and by the end of 1887 had completed his preparations for a regular attack on Suakim. But it was Kitchener who took the offensive and captured the enemy's camp. Naturally enough, the friendly tribes, eager to catch Osman Digna himself, pressed on too far in pursuit, and Kitchener had to advance his reserves hurriedly. The camp at Handoub was retaken by the enemy, and the friendlies had to retreat

During the fighting Kitchener was struck by a bullet, which went through his jaw into his neck. The wound was so serious that he had to go to Cairo for treatment, and though he went back to Suakim in March he was not really cured, and in May, 1888, he was invalided home.

Promotion to the rank of colonel possibly assisted his recovery. At any rate he returned to Egypt in time to take part in the operations at Suakim in December.

By that time Osman Digna's raids had become so serious that Sir Francis Grenfell, the then Sirdar, determined to teach him a lesson, and Kitchener was given the command of the first Brigade of Soudanese. These black troops proved of the greatest service, and did credit on the day of battle to Kitchener's organisation and also to his leading. So admirably had they been trained in fire discipline that they actually advanced for 300 yards under a hot fire without returning it. The check to Osman Digna was complete, save that he himself again eluded capture, and by February it was possible to declare Suakim open to commerce.

In the summer of 1889, Kitchener's troops again distinguished themselves at the battle of Toski, where a large force of Dervishes were defeated. In that battle Kitchener was in command of the mounted troops under Grenfell. With them he occupied the enemy's fire until the Sirdar brought up his infantry, and later in the day he led the 20th Hussars and the Egyptian cavalry in a splendid charge, which really decided the issue of the battle. The effect of this blow on the Mahdi's forces was considerable. It really kept the enemy quiet for fully a year. It also brought in enormous numbers of refugees, for whom relief works had to be started, and to their immense surprise the numerous prisoners taken were not put to the sword.

For his services at the battle of Toski Kitchener received the C.B. It was the last bit of real fighting that he was to see for a long time. Henceforward he was busy with that work of organisation and preparation in which he has always been supreme.

TRIUMPH OF OMDURMAN.

We come now to the later steps which led up to the final triumph of Omdurman. At every turn the story naturally brings into the centre of the stage the figure of Kitchener as the cool, collected, taciturn organiser of victory, but he himself would be the first to deprecate this position, and the first to declare that the work would never have been done without the devoted service of many others, some of whom also reaped fame in the public eye. But the vast majority, each of whom had his little share in the triumph, necessarily remain in obscurity.

First and foremost, there were those regimental officers who drilled and trained the Anglo-Egyptian Army through years of sweat and sand-storm by day and of shivering and alarms by night—years of banishment from home and the simple comforts of the home mess. Even more splendid, if that be possible, was the service of the white sergeants, who, in a particularly trying position, showed every possible soldierly virtue. Then there were the railway battalions, who were continually performing miracles of ingenuity in mending up old engines and making the utmost of the plant at their disposal. They actually laid over 500 miles of line in a savage desert, step by step—the line, be it remembered, not only having to carry up supplies and stores, but also rails and sleepers for its own extension.

It took something like sixteen years to tick the Anglo-Egyptian Army into shape. Sir Evelyn Wood's original command was only eight battalions, but by the time of Omdurman it had grown to fully 18,000 men, with more than 140 white officers. It was technically a conscript army, but as the Government only took one man out of every 500 of the population, and as the competition to come in was great, it possessed all the advantages of a voluntary army. The fellah soldier received twopence half-penny a day—that is to say, as much as he could earn in full work.

In addition to the Egyptian battalions, there were also six battalions of Soudanese blacks, admirable soldiers, many of whom had fought against us in the past. These children of nature received better pay and allowances because they were polygamists. Such was their eagerness for fighting that they had to be given a greater proportion of white officers, simply to hold them in.

The cavalry were all Egyptians, so too the artillery were all Egyptians.

From 1888 to 1892 Kitchener was Adjutant-General of the Egyptian Army, and he was appointed Sirdar in 1892.

Sir Herbert, as we must now call him, owed much at this time to the masterly civil administration of Lord Cromer, who had already brought order out of something very like chaos, and filled the Egyptian Treasury with substantial surpluses. The Sirdar was thus relieved of anxiety on the financial side; he knew he could get the money he wanted for his great plan of recovering the Soudan by the old Roman method of making roads—that is to say, railways—and advancing by stages, while consolidating his position behind him, to the goal.

That goal was Omdurman, because of its geographical position. The Khalifa could not retreat from it without fighting, because if he did it would be equivalent to an abdication of his whole position, both religious and military. Indeed, it was obvious that he must give battle there, if only from fear of his own army, who would tear him in pieces if he flinched.

BATTLE OF ATBARA.

But before Omdurman a good deal had to happen, namely, the Dongola Expedition of 1896, and the consequent settlement of that province when clear of Dervishes; the advance to Berber; and then the victory of the Atbara, which led straight to the final blow at Omdurman.

The wonderful precision with which the Anglo-Egyptian forces marched to victory was chiefly due to two things which marked the sharp break, under Kitchener's supervision, from the traditions of the past.

The first of these was the efficiency of the Intelligence Service.

The second great instrument in the hands of Kitchener was the military railway. One of the most brilliant of war correspondents declared that the battle of the Atbara was really won in the workshops of Wady Halfa. First, Kitchener built the railway from Sarras to Kosheh, a distnce of seventy-six miles, in four months, and this enabled him to conquer the Dongola province, which was one of the granaries of the Nile basin.

The first action was at Ferkeh, in the Soudan, on June 7th, 1896, in which Kitchener, by a daring night march, surprised and utterly routed the Dervishes. He had learnt a lesson in the little engagement at Handoub eight years before, and this time his dispositions were hardly open to criticism.

But it was by no means all such plain sailing as this. There were floods and storms, rail-road breakdowns, and, most serious of all, a visitation of cholera. But the Sirdar pulled his army through, and, after fighting two more engagements with the Dervishes, succeeded in turning them out of the province altogether, and establishing a new frontier as far up the Nile as Merawi.

The fateful year of 1898 opened with everything going very well. In February Kitchener made a tour of inspection in which he covered 530 miles in less than 40 hours. But at the same time the Sirdar had none too many troops under his command, chiefly for the reason that he had to garrison Korti and Merawi, as well as Kassala in order to prevent the Khalifa from striking at the newly recovered province of Dongola across the desert.

At last came the 8th of April, which happened to be Good Friday. The Khalifa's zariba had been located, and as Steevens says:—

"All England and all Egypt, and the flower of the black lands beyond, Birmingham and the West Highlands, the half-regenerated children of the earth's earliest civilisation, and grinning savages from the uttermost swamps of Equatoria, muscle and machinery, lord and larrikin, Balliol and Board School, the Sirdar's brain, and the camel's back,—all welded into one, the awful war machine went forward into action."

The zariba was shelled for an hour and twenty minutes, and then the Cameron Highlanders led the charge, followed by the Seaforths. The enemy showed how well they had been trained, for they reserved their fire with extraordinary discipline until the right moment. The Scotchmen did splendidly, and so did the Lincolns and the Warwicks—in fact, all the British regiments.

What really made the battle mark an epoch was the behaviour of Lewis's half brigade of Egyptians. They stood and waited under heavy fire, and then they swept on to the zariba absolutely obedient to orders; and they did not charge with the bayonet a moment before they were told, though they must have been longing for the chance. It is most touching to read of the joy and pride of their officers, who saw in those two hours of hard fighting the triumph of their years of training.

It is said that after the victory at the Atbara, which was very much a personal triumph for himself, the usually dry, unemotional Sirdar could not restrain his real joy. As Mr. Arnold White describes the scene, "His blue eyes sparkled, his movements were alert, he laughed, even shouted for joy, he shook hands with all and sundry; and the sudden relief of the great strain revealed the man of iron nerve as a man with a human heart."

ENEMY'S DRAMATIC LAST STAND.

But the work was not yet done.

The force destined for Omdurman consisted of two infantry divisions—one British and one Egyptian—a regiment of British and ten squadrons of Egyptian cavalry; with British and Egyptian artillery, including two siege guns. On the river were six fighting gunboats. There were also eight companies of camel corps, and, needless to say, Kitchener had looked after the transport, medical and supply service.

The Khalifa had now his back against the wall. He could not flee, except to certain death at the hands of his own followers. So he had to give battle.

It came on the 2nd of September, and was fought from 5-30 a. m. to 11-50 a. m. The Dervishers who numbered some 50,000, put up a desperate resistance, as was shown by our casualties. The 21st Lancers, who delivered a magnificent charge against odds, suffered particularly. Steevens declares that no white troops could have faced the torrent of death which poured from our men for five minutes, and yet the Baggara and the blacks came on. They were hurled down by companies, whole lines were stopped dead, but in perfect formation, by our shrapnel, but still other lines came on and on with astonishing gallantry.

The rest of the story, the magnificent action which Broadwood, at the head of the Egyptian cavalry, fought to contain some 15,000 unsuspected Dervishes on the heights of Kerreri, and the glorious charges of the 21st Lancers through an unsuspected ambush, is well known.

Dramatic indeed was the last stand of the Khalifa's staunchest troops fighting under his own black banner.

"Our men" says Steevens, "were perfect, but the Dervishes were superb—beyond perfection. It was their largest, best and bravest army that ever fought against us for Mahdism, and it died worthily of the huge empire that Mahdism won and kept so long."

It is profoundly interesting, too, to read the account of a distinguished German officer who accompanied the Soudan Expedition on behalf of the Berlin General Staff. This is how he describes the Sirdar:—

"Certainly the most striking figure in the corps of officers attached to the expedition army was the Sirdar, then Major-General Sir Herbert Kitchener. His exterior made him conspicuous—tall, slender figure, with a deeply-bronzed and stern visage. He was in 1898 only in his forty-eighth year, and the seventeen years of activity under an Egyptian sun had made no impression upon the elasticity of his sinewy frame."

Again the same writer says:—

"I seldom saw Kitchener riding at a gallop during the battle, but when he did even over places covered with great stones, he rode like an expert sportsman. He is held to be one of the best horsemen in an army where every officer is more or less a good rider. Without in the least being guilty of bravado, the Sardar seemed absolutely insensible to personal danger. The entrance to Omdurman was not much less than a mad piece of bravery. His coolness had something humorous in it. For example, when the guns on all the ships were roaring away, Kitchener stopped to light his cigarette quite unconcerned—in fact, carefully noting which way the wind blew."

GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

Honours in plenty came to the Sirdar, as well as to his gallant captains. He was raised to the peerage as Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, and on returning home was feted as a national hero.

But all the time he was characteristically thinking of the next thing to do. He had given the Soudan peace and permanent security for the future so far as human foresight could penetrate, but he saw that if she was to reap the full fruits of the victories that had been won by the sword she must have education. And so he conceived a great scheme of establishing a Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum.

He proposed that at Khartoum there should be founded and maintained with British money a College, to be a pledge that the memory of Gordon was still alive amongst us, and that his aspirations were at length to be realised.

This scheme caught the imagination of the British people, and Kitchener got his £100,000 and even more; as a matter of fact, £20,000 more. The late Lord Salisbury frankly told him that he could only look to rich men for help, but Kitchener disagreed and he did his best to press his appeal to all classes of the nation.

Kitchener laid the foundation stone of the College in January, 1899. Then came his call to South Africa, and with that grand piece of work behind him he returned to Khartoum in November, 1902, to declare the College open.

FASHODA.

It only remains to tell briefly the story of Fashoda. This is a post on the White Nile which had been occupied by a French officer, Captain Marchand, with a small force from the French Congo at the end of 1897.

After the battle of Omdurman Kitchener found Marchand still in this post, the strategic importance of which was very great. Kitchener had the news from Dervishes, who, having been repulsed by Marchand at Fashoda, had retreated northwards. The way in which the Sirdar dealt with this most awkward situation seems to show that if he had not been a soldier he would have made a great name as a diplomatist.

The Sirdar took a flotilla of some ten steamers with 2,000 men, and appeared before Fashoda. Marchand was then formally invited on board the Sirdar's vessel. Kitchener was sitting alone high up on the bridge, and the two men shook hands cordially. The conversation which followed is thus reported by Marchand himself:—

"'I have come to resume possession of the Khedive's dominions,' Kitchener began.

"'Mon General, I, Captain Marchand, am here by order of the French Government,' was the reply. 'I thank you for your offer of conveyance to Europe, but I must wait here for instructions.'

"'You do not wish to retire after the magnificent explorations you have completed?'

"'No, General. I am waiting for orders.'

"'It is a long time since you had any news from France?'

"'Some months, General; but my orders are to wait here.'

"'Major, I will place my boats at your disposal to return to Europe by the Nile.'

"'General, I thank you, but I cannot accept your offer. I am waiting for orders from my Government.'

"'A good many things have happened since you started on your journey.'

"'General, whatever may have happened, France, who is not in the habit of abandoning her officers, will send me orders.'

"'I must hoist the Egyptian flag here,' Kitchener next said.

"'Why, I myself will help you to hoist it—over the village.'

"'Over your fort.'

"'No, that I shall resist,' was the French officer's reply.

"'Do you know, Major, that this affair may set France and England at war?'

"I bowed, without replying. General Kitchener rose. He was very pale. I also rose. Kitchener gazed at his 2,000; then at my fort, on the ramparts of which the bayonets gleamed.

"'We are the stronger,' Kitchener remarked after his leisurely survey.

"'Only a fight can settle that,' was Marchand's reply.

"'Right you are,' was the Englishman's reply, 'come along, let's have a whisky and soda.'"

Marchand also learnt of the fall of the French Government, and with it that of M. Hanotaux, the Minister who had sent him on his mission.

Nevertheless, it is terribly true that the incident did bring England and France within measurable distance of war. However, both in London and in Paris there was no bungling, and the affair ended in the retirement of Marchand with every circumstance of honour; though, naturally enough, the incident left a coldness in Anglo-French relations for a good long time to come.

Marchand himself conceived the highest admiration for Kitchener, and for other British officers.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

We come now to the South African war, that amazing story of mishaps and mistakes, of feats of gallantry, of tragic unreadiness, of over-weening confidence and the depths of depression, and then an ultimate muddling through to a firm and stable peace. But if it had not been for Kitchener should we even have muddled through?

Of the origin of this prolonged campaign, which cost the Empire what seemed then an appalling expenditure of blood and treasure, we need say nothing.

Few people are aware that at the outset of the war Kitchener advised the Government that the business would be a long one. His views were courteously heard, but were not acted on, and, as so very nearly happened when the war with Germany broke out, the great soldier was actually sent back to Egypt.

But, whatever the experts thought, the nation felt an immense relief when on December 19th there came the following statement from the War Office:—

"As the campaign in Natal is, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, likely to require the presence and undivided attention of Sir Redvers Buller, it has been decided to send Field-Marshal Lord Roberts to the Cape as Commander-in-Chief in South Africa with Lord Kitchener of Khartoum as his chief of staff."

On that same day Kitchener left Omdurman; forty-eight hours later he was in Cairo, where he embarked on the cruiser Isis for Malta. At Malta he transhipped to the Dido for Maderia, and there he caught up on December 27th the Dunottar Castle with Lord Roberts on board.

How Lord Kitchener took up and carried through that stupendous task in South Africa can hardly be better summed up than in a story which went the rounds in Cape Town towards the end of the war.

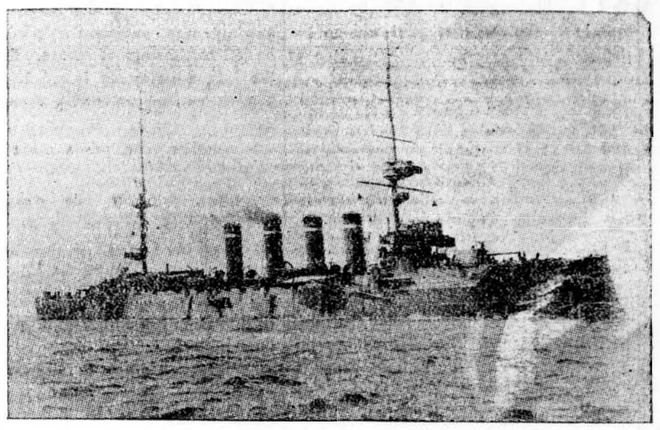
When Kitchener first came out, in answer to the invariable question as to when the war would end, he replied, "When we have whipped the Boers." A year later the same question visibly annoyed him, and he would answer shortly, "When the Boers learn that they have been whipped." As the end of the mighty struggle was approaching, his answer to the same question ran, more slowly, more gravely, "When we have found a way to reconcile the Boers to being whipped."

Endless stories were told, some perhaps invented, but many probably true, indicative of his character and terse, if rather grim, wit. On one occasion, when instructing one of his aides-de-camp to communicate with a distinguished general officer, famous for the violence of his language, "But not over the wires," he observed; "they might fuse."

Another story which went the round of the Army, is that on one occasion, when busily occupied with his chief staff officer, the General was much disturbed by the eccentric proceedings of a galloper who kept riding up and down in front of the General's quarters, kicking up a tremendous dust. At last Kitchener turned to one of his young men and said quickly, "Go out and see who that fellow is, and if he is not a duke, an Imperial Yeoman, or

(Continued on Page 8.)

H. M. S. HAMPSHIRE.



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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, June 8, 1916.

THE EMPIRE'S HEAVY LOSS.

It is evident that the hopes that could be legitimately entertained at first, that there might be some survivors from the Hampshire and that Lord Kitchener might be among them, have been completely abandoned. His death is an accepted fact,—that is clearly shown by the King's message and the order for the Army to go into mourning. So the German submarines have done something that matters from a military point of view at last! They have inflicted a real hurt. This is not mere "frightfulness" for the sake of "frightfulness." It is a severe blow at British efficiency, at British organisation, and a blow that not only affects Great Britain but the Allies as a whole, to whose councils Lord Kitchener's aid was a factor of the first importance. His sudden death is a disaster the gravity of which cannot be blinked. In his hands were the reins of the whole wonderful organisation which produced the new armies of England, the weight which will bring down the scale on the side of the Allies when they have been thrown fully into it. More than that, his personality was a driving force which gave the dynamic stimulus to the organisation which was the product of his wonderful capacity for organising. If we look around we cannot see a man to-day who is capable of adequately filling the place which Kitchener occupied in the war machinery of the Empire. He was not merely an organiser, a conceiver of great schemes and a superb driver of the engine. He had the broadest grasp of any man in England of the military requirements of the whole war, not only for us but for our allies. He knew what was to come, what almost superhuman efforts would have to be made, the magnitude of the task, and he displayed not only the capacity of a great soldier and a great organiser in providing for its execution, but the tact and judgment of a great statesman in the quiet forcefulness with which he imposed his will on the Government and the nation. If there had been no war Kitchener might have gone to his grave half undiscovered, for nothing but this crisis could have provided the opportunity for the great talents he possessed. As it is he has gone to his sudden grave in the waters half-unused and the Allied cause is a heavy loser. This is indeed a grave national and imperial disaster which entitles the enemy to all the unholy gratification which they no doubt feel.

HIS UNPARALLELED SERVICE.

Let us look back for a moment at what the British Empire owes to this man, who, shameful to say, had actually been vilified by the creatures of the reptile press during the last few months. We pass over his wonderful achievements in Egypt, the recovery of the Soudan for civilisation, his great work in the South African war, the immense services he rendered to the Army in India,—services for which every Indian must be grateful,—the high statesmanship with which he carried out a policy in Egypt, which whether a right or a wrong policy, might have brought disaster in the hands of a man less happily qualified for the task. Everything is overtopped by the magnitude of the services he rendered in the present war. In those fateful days of August, 1914, he alone, among soldiers and statesmen, foresaw with a clear and almost miraculous vision what was to come, the immense effort that would have to be made by Great Britain if the German peril was to be defeated. He seems to have had a larger, a more precise, knowledge than any man in England, perhaps in Europe, outside Germany, of the immense depth and extent of the military resources of the Central Powers, and he knew that, unless Great Britain could turn herself, late as it was, into a first-class military power, it would be impossible for France to save herself from being completely overwhelmed. The military organisation which existed when Kitchener went to the War Office in August 1914 provided for an overseas expeditionary force of 180,000 men, or less, and a half trained force of Territorials for home defence, in addition to the army in India. The experts who had devised this organisation had proceeded on the assumption that the Expeditionary Force would be a sufficient weight to throw into the scale against Germany. Kitchener knew from the first that it would be but a drop in the ocean. It would not be too much to assume that he knew from the beginning that Great Britain would have to give her whole manhood to the struggle. But with statesmanlike instinct he recognised that it would be folly to disclose that view at once. With the patience and assurance that has characterised everything he undertook, he worked gradually and tentatively. His first demand for half-a-million men nearly took the nation's breath away and when he spoke of a possible three years war the majority were incredulous,—as incredulous as when he spoke of the possibility of his not being alive to see the end, a memor that comes back to us now with a pathetic interest. We believe that, when the time comes for all things to be disclosed in connection with this war, it will be seen that Lord Kitchener knew throughout that every step that has had to be taken, every advance that has had to be made in the development of our military effort, would have to be made. But he never made the mistake of overtaxing the capacity or the willingness of the people. Every demand was made in its due turn, not a moment too soon or too late, and cautiously led up to. Looking back we see that the Government got their men as fast as they could train them, and Kitchener himself relied on the voluntary effort until he saw that it was exhausted, and even then did not himself press compulsion until it became absolutely essential. He refused to be frightened, harried or hurried by the Northcliffe press. Throughout all this grave responsibility, as the man responsible for the right estimate of the national requirements, he was devising and putting into execution the vast organisation that was required to make masses of men into trained armies, taking his part in the direction of numerous campaigns and sitting in the councils of the Allied nations that directed the common effort. It will require a greater perspective than we can at present bring to bear to realise the greatness of his service. But he lived long enough for us to see the immediate results of this crowning work of his life. Great Britian to-day has five million men in war service, over four million of these are under arms, and perhaps two-thirds of that number are ready trained for their task. Lord Kitchener faced a task that far exceeded any that has presented itself to any empire in history, and he has devised and directed an effort unparalleled in the history of the world. That sums up the achievement of Lord Kitchener in the present war. It constitutes perhaps a greater service than any soldier has ever rendered to the British Empire.

WHO WILL SUCCEED?

That Lord Kitchener is irreplaceable is undeniable. But that does not mean that Great Britain's effort in the war is going to collapse, or that it will be carried out with any less efficiency or vigour. Fortunately the most difficult and the most delicate part of the work he had already performed. He found the men, created the organisation and created the armies. The mere fact that he was proceeding on a mission which would have kept him out of England for some time shows that the machine was sufficiently perfected to be left to the care of others. But, none the less, a statesman is required at the War Office and something more than a mere statesman. Kitchener's genius was peculiar. He was a great soldier undoubtedly, he was a superlative organiser, whether he was a great strategist was always a matter of dispute and in that he was never really put to the test in the larger sense. But he had also the qualities of statesmanship, not in the devising of policies in a wide sense, but in his own sphere of a soldier; and as a minister of war he was the only soldier who could have fitted himself into the peculiar machinery of the Constitution which safeguards the supremacy of the civil element. There is not another such man; it was our fortune that the moment found Britain with a Kitchener. We do not think there is another soldier who could be wisely sent to the War Office as Secretary of State. But the necessity for that no longer exists, and we hope there will be no clamour for it It is feasible now to return to the normal dual system of a minister responsible for carrying out the policy of the Government and a General Staff to lay down the military requirements and to direct the military organisation and the strategy of the war. The General Staff we have. The minister must be a man of immense enthusiasm, immense vigour, immense driving force, dominating individuality and absolute independence. And he must possess the genius for organisation. That man the Empire has in Mr. Lloyd George, and we can conceive of no other member of the present Government better fitted to take up the task that death has taken from the hands of Lord Kitchener.

Notes of the Day

The Hampshire Disaster.

It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the German Government must have had very accurate information as to the departure of Lord Kitchener, the vssel he would sail in and the course she would sail. That is more, apparently, than the majority of people inside England knew, and it proves that the German spy is still a living reality in Great Britain. It suggests also the ugly probability of the existence of treachery in the War Office or the Admiralty. There is also the possibility of a leakage somewhere in the naval signalling service, but one would think that the precautions would be too strict for such a thing to occur at this advanced stage of the war. What seems almost inexplicable is the fact,—as fact it apparently was,—that the Hampshire was without escort. We may assume that had there been any vessels in the neighbourhood, some of those on board the four boats seen to leave the ship, must have been rescued. But the telegrams only speak of the disaster having been witnessed from the shore and the searching of the seas for survivors subsequently. It is possible that we may yet hear that the ship struck a stray mine, but that is hardly likely, having regard to the neighbourhood of the disaster. There seems only too much reason to believe that the information of Lord Kitchener's intending departure had reached Berlin in time for a submarine to lie in waiting off the coast.

The Naval Battle.

A Reuter's telegram to-day says that there is evidence that the German Fleet's adventure was undertaken for the purpose of satisfying public opinion in Germany in view of the growing discontent at the effectiveness of the British blockade and inactivity of the German Fleet. That is exactly the view which we expressed in our leading article yesterday and we cannot conceive of any other reason for the undertaking of an enterprise which could have had no successful ending, and could only have been undertaken with the intention of bolting the moment there appeared any danger of the development of a general engagement. From this point of view the adventure was up to a point well-conducted. Evidently the intention was to exchange a few shots with the outposts and then hurry back to port with a triumphant story of victory. But the German fleet became more entangled with the outposts than it had anticipated and the first units of the main British Fleet came up sooner than was expected. The arrival of the Warspite and other fast battleships, with the object of commencing a general engagement, put a different complexion on the affair. Judging from the accounts, the gunnery of these monster vessels was peculiarly deadly and had the enemy stayed to contest the issue with the whole British line of battle few of them would ever have seen Wilhelmshaven again. Whether we shall get a true account of the German casualties until after the war is extremely doubtful, seeing that the precaution is being taken of preserving absolute seclusion for the vessels under repair at Wilhelmshaven.

The Rash Adventure.

As we suggested yesterday some clue to the rash adventure of the Germans in the North Sea, is to be found in the comments of Lord Fisher's henchmen in the press, on Mr. Balfour's letter to the Mayors of Lowestoft and Yarmouth in which the First Lord said that "the increase in strength of the Grand Fleet itself enables us to bring important forces to the South without in the least imperilling any naval preponderance elsewhere." The Fisherites who never see anything to praise in the Balfour-Jackson regime, at the Admiralty, opined that this new distribution of the British naval forces was a German victory. They argued that the object of the raids upon the East Coast was to create a situation under the compulsion of which the Grand Fleet should be scattered, and that now that had come to pass, British preponderance anywhere could not be safeguarded and the Germans would soon discover the base of one of the two sections, northern and southern, and attack at any suitable time, in the sure knowledge that this section would be unequal to their united fleet. It is not difficult to guess, even for the Germans, from what quarters the inspiration of this wail has come, and the Kaiser, who is a great admirer of Lord Fisher's genius, had apparently taken a hint, with what ignominious result we all know. The events of May 31, have proved how unreasonable this clamour was.

Overcrowded Jails.

The telegraphic summary of the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on jail administration in the province discloses a very grave state of affairs. The outstanding fact is the extraordinary increase in the number of prisoners in all jails, the increase being from 69,204 in 1914 to 81,801 *i.e.*, as much as nearly 18 per cent. It was, therefore, to be expected that all the jails would be seriously overcrowded. Whatever the causes of this increase, it was obviously the duty of the authorities to see that the evil effects of the overcrowding were reduced to a minimum. That this duty was not adequately fulfilled is evident from the fact that the daily average number of prisoners in hospitals increased from 582 in the previous year to 765 *i.e.*, by about 30 per cent. There was, again, a serious outbreak of dysentery at two important jails. The only redeeming feature about the statement of these facts is the candid criticism by the Government of the shortcomings of the staff of the jails concerned. The absence of experienced jail superintendents temporarily recalled to military duty has also considerably contributed to this state of things,—a cause of complaint not confined to Bengal.

Novel Treatment of Juvenile Offenders.

The methods adopted by America for the treatment of juvenile offenders are as novel as they are ingenuous. In the city of Somerville, a suburb of Boston, boy offenders placed on probation by the Police Court are required to report at stated times to the probation officers at the library, not at the Police Court. Each such youthful offender is made to draw from the library a book with a story bearing on the offence of which he was guilty and pointing a moral, and, what is more, the boy is subsequently called on for proof that he has read the prescribed matter. Close co-operation between the court, the police, and the library is producing what seem to be encouraging results.

INDIAN ARMY PROMOTIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 6.

The "Gazette" announces the following promotions to officers of the Indian Army:—

Colonel H. T. Brooking to be temporary Major-General.

Colonel E. W. Maconchy and Colonel H. L. Richardson to be Brigade Commanders.

Colonel A. G. Peyton to be Commandant of Lines of Communication.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Hamilton has been appointed to command Rosyth and Vice-Admiral Sir Gough-Calthorpe to be a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.

NEW 4 PER CENT. INDIAN LOAN.

A Notification says that the Government of India have resolved to raise a loan of 600 lakhs, but the Government will accept applications in excess of this amount upto a further 600 lakhs, or 1,200 lakhs rupees in all. The loan will bear interest at 4 per cent. If not previously redeemed it will be repaid at par on the 1st October, 1936.

GERMAN FLEETS ABORTIVE ADVENTURE.

FURTHER INDICATIONS OF HEAVY DAMAGE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

Indications of the heaviness of the damage suffered by the German Fleet continue. It is significant that the Governor of Wilhelmshaven has issued a warning that temporary visits to Wilhelmshaven will be granted only for reasons of the utmost urgency during the next few months.

It is reported that a German torpedo-boat towed into Zeebrugge on Saturday a destroyer and a submarine, both badly damaged.

There is evidence that the German Fleet's adventure was undertaken for the purpose of satisfying public opinion in Germany, in view of the growing discontent at the effectiveness of the British blockade and inactivity of the German Fleet.

ADMIRAL BEATTY'S PIOUS PRAYER.

A LETTER TO HIS MEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 6.

Admiral Beatty in a letter to his men says:—

"The Germans thought to catch our fleet unprepared, but they did not. The great "day" which the Germans expected to fructify, resulted in an undoubted victory for us, although not so great as we expected. We drew the enemy into the jaws of our fleet. I have no regrets except for the gallant lives who died gloriously. It would have warmed your heart to have seen how gallant Hood brought his squadron into action. I would to God that he had been more successful in the general result. We are ready for the next time, which, please God, will come soon. The battle cruiser fleet is alive and has a very big kick in her."

HIT AT A RANGE OF 20 MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.

Details continue to be published of the battle of Jutland. They include a statement that a new British battleship scored a hit at twenty miles range and fired 82 salvoes from fifteen-inch guns in two hours, totalling altogether 700 tons of shell. The battleship was hit by a torpedo. She shook violently but the damage was not serious. The narratives of survivors are insistent that the Hindenburg was sunk.

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that the first unofficial estimate at Kiel of the German losses in the naval battle places then at 800 killed and 4,600 missing and 1,400 wounded.

BRITISH CASUALTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.

Casualties among ships not sunk in the naval battle were 162 killed and 180 wounded and five missing.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.

A memorial service will be held in St. Paul's on the 14th June for British victims who perished in the sea fight.

GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.

It is reported that a German torpedoboat was mined and sunk off Zeebrugge on the 31st May.

THE IRISH SETTLEMENT.

SIR E. CARSON'S SUGGESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

Speaking before the Ulster Unionist Council at Belfast, Sir Edward Carson suggested that negotiations should proceed on the basis that the counties of Antrim, Down, Armach, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Londonderry and the County Boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry should be excluded from the operation of the Home Rule Act.

LONDON, June 7.

It appears that the proposals submitted to the Ulster Council by Sir Edward Carson were those of Mr. Lloyd-George. The Council adjourned without arriving at any decision.

Official and Personal.

Lord Willingdon, accompanied by Mr. Crerar, arrived yesterday at 8-5 p.m., at the Victoria Terminus Station and motored to Government House, Malabar Hill. Among those present at the station were Major Hepper, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setlavad and Mr. Simcox. His Excellency will return to Poona to-night.

Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Barrett will proceed shortly to Meerut where the head quarters of the Northern Army will be located for the summer season.

Rai Bahadur Pundit Harikishen Kaul has been place on special duty and posted to Simla presumably in connection with Mr. Dadabhoy's resolution on the depressed classes.

DEATH OF LORD KITCHENER.

SUNK ON BOARD BRITISH CRUISER WHILE PROCEEDING TO RUSSIA.

PRIPET TO RUMANIA.

CONTINUED RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

BIG CAPTURES OF MEN AND MUNITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 6.

The Russians continue to develop their successes from Pripet to Rumania. They have hitherto captured 480 officers, 25,000 men, 17 guns and over 50 machine-guns.

SOUTH-WESTERN RUSSIAN FRONT.

STRENGTH OF ENEMY FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 6.

The south-western battle-front exceeds 250 miles. The enemy forces comprise about forty infantry divisions including two German divisions and dozzen cavalry divisions, making a total of 625,000 troops.

ASSUMED INDIFFERENCE OF VIENNA.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 7.

Vienna reports are couched in a tone of assumed indifference.

They state that a violent battle has been raging for 24 hours on the Russian front of over 300 kilometres.

They speak of countless waves of Russian infantry and say that Brusselow, who is apparently commanding, seems to be following the Russian tactics in the Carpathians and is trying to break the Austrian lines by massed attacks.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

TURKISH OFFENSIVE REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

A communiqué issued in Petrograd states that the Turks delivered offensive in several sectors in the Baiburt and Erzindjian region. They were everywhere repulsed.

We delivered a blow against the Turks near Hannekin on Saturday.

MARTIAL LAW AT SALONIKA.

PROTEST FROM GREECE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 6.

Greece has protested against proclamation of martial law at Salonika, describing it as a grave infringement of her sovereignty.

CONSTANTINE AND M. VENEZELOS.

REPORTED INTENTION TO ARREST THE GREAT STATESMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

It is reported from Piraeus that the Greek Government proposes to proclaim martial law and arrest M. Venezelos and his principal political friends.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OF COMMERCE.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

The Indian represenatives at the Conference, of the Imperial Council of Commerce are Sir E. Cable. Mr. C. McLeod and Mr. T. McMorran (Bengal); Sir Hugh Fraser and Mr. A. J. Yorke (Madras); Sir James Walker and Mr. H. Chalmers (Punjab); Sir A. Binning and Mr. C. Findlay (Burma); Sir Alexander McRobert (Upper India); and Mr. G. M. Gordon (Aden). Mr. R. F. Hardie represents Ceylon and Mr. C. H. Ross Hong Kong.

The Conference under the presidency of Lord Desborough was discussing a resolution urging early arrangements for reciprocal preferential trade relations within the Empire and between the Empire and the Allies when the news of Lord Kitchener's death was received and the Conference immediately adjourned.

THE KITCHENER TRAGEDY.

ALL ON BOARD DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 6, 3-25 p.m.

The cruiser Hampshire has been torpedoed or mined off the Orkneys. Lord Kitchener was on board. It is feared that all were drowned.

LATER.

The following is the full text of Sir John Jellicoe's communiqué:—"I have to report with deep regret that the cruiser Hampshire with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board was sunk last night about eight o'clock to the west of the Orkneys either by mine or torpedo.

"Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship. The wind was blowing from the north-west and heavy seas were running.

"Patrol boats and destroyers immediately proceeded to the spot and a party went along the coast to search, but only some bodies and a capsized boat have hitherto been found.

"As the whole shore has been searched from seaward, I greatly fear that there is little hope of any survivors. No report has yet been received from the search party ashore."

The Hampshire (completed in 1905) is a Devonshire type of cruiser of 10,850 tonnage with a speed of 23 knots. She had on board four 7-5 inch and six 6 inch., twenty-five 3 pounder and machine guns and two torpedo tubes.

VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 7.

A press communiqué says:—

His Excellency the Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 6th June, 1916:—

The Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet reports with deep regret that his Majesty's ship Hampshire, Captain Herbert J. Savill, R.N., on her way to Russia, with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board, was sunk by a mine or perhaps by a torpedo, west of the Orkneys last night.

Heavy seas were running and though all possible steps were takeen to render prompt assistance it is feared that there is little hope of there being any survivors.

LORD KITCHENER'S PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 6.

The War Office announces that the special party on board the Hampshire consisted of Lord Kitchener, Lieut.-Colonel Fitzgerald, Personal Military Secretary, Brigadier-General W. Ellershaw and Second-Lieutenant R. D. Macpherson. Also Mr. H. J. O'Beirne of the Foreign Office, formerly Minister to Bulgaria, Sir H. F. Donaldson, Mr. L. Robertson, of the Ministry of Munitions, and a few clerks, detectives and servants.

SPECIAL MISSION ON TO THE TSAR.

LONDON, June 6.

The Tsar had invited Lord Kitchener to Russia, where, at the request of the Imperial Government, Lord Kitchener was to have discussed important military and financial questions.

THE KING'S REGRET.

LONDON, June 7.

An Army Order has been issued as follows:—

"The King has learned with profound regret of the disaster by which the Secretary for War perished. He was proceeding on a special mission to the Tsar. Lord Kitchener gave forty-five years' distinguished service to the State and it was largely due to his administrative genius and unswerving energy that the country has been able to create and place in the field armies which to-day are upholding the traditional glories of the Empire. Lord Kitchener will be mourned by the Army as a great soldier who under conditions of unexampled difficulty rendered supreme and devoted service to both the Army and the State."

ARMY OFFICERS TO WEAR MOURNING.

LONDON, June 7.

King George has ordered the officers of the Army to wear mourning for the death of Lord Kitchener for one week, beginning June 7th.

MEETING OF WAR COUNCIL SUMMONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 6.

Owing to Lord Kitchener's feared death, Mr. Asquith has cancelled his engagements. A meeting of the War Council was summoned and sat for over two hours this afternoon.

THE EMPIRE'S LOSS.

LONDON, June 6.

The empire-wide gathering of the Imperial Council of Commerce dramatically terminated owing to the Kitchener tragedy. Mr. Asquith should have presided at the luncheon, but it was announced by Lord Desborough, who is a relation of Lord Kitchener, that Mr. Asquith was unable to attend owing to the disaster.

Lord Desborough was deeply moved. He paid an eloquent tribute to Lord Kitchener's great qualities.

The Lord Mayor, High Commissioners and representatives of the Dominions and India expressed the Empire's loss which would only strengthen the Empire's determination to achieve victory.

NATION'S CONSTERNATION.

WORLD-WIDE TRIBUTES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 6.

Consternation mildly describes the nation's reception of the news that Lord Kitchener had been drowned.

The public did not even know that he had left London, much less that he was going on an important mission to Russia on whose offensive all eyes are riveted.

World-wide praise of our greatest soldier is pouring in, tributes acknowledging with gratefulness that he laid down his life for his country.

PRESS APPRECIATIONS.

LONDON, June 7.

Papers to-day publish columns of appreciations of Lord Kitchener as a great soldier and administrator. The editorials are enshrined in mourning borders. It is pointed out that though bound on an important mission, he would never have left England at this juncture unless he had been assured that the organisation of the army was so perfected that his absence would not be detrimental.

A BORN NEGOTIATOR.

However poignant the nation's sorrow and its present sense or loss may be, it will be sharply renewed when peace negotiations begin for Lord Kitchener was a born negotiator as he showed at Fashoda and Vereeninging.

Remarkable tributes to Lord Kitchener are pouring in from all quarters. Speeches are being delivered at Municipalities and public meetings paying tributes to his memory and declaring that the tragedy will make Britons more grimly determined to fight to victory.

CONDOLENCES OF ALLIED COUNTRIES.

LONDON, June 7.

Telegrams from all the Allied and neutral countries show how deeply Britain's loss is appreciated. It is noteworthy that the news reached Copenhagen from Berlin at three in the afternoon but it was discredited until the British Legation announced it at five in the evening.

M. BRIAND'S MESSAGE.

PARIS, June 7.

M. Briand has telegraphed to Mr. Asquith the condolences of the French Government. He says that the whole of France mourns the loss of the great chief who made a magnificent army spring from British soil. He will never forget that Lord Kitchener fought in the French ranks in 1870.

SUCCESSOR TO THE PEERAGE.

LONDON, June 7.

Colonel Henry Kitchener will succeed to the peerage.

COL. FITZGERALD'S BODY WASHED ASHORE.

LONDON, June 7.

The "Daily Express" states that Colonel Fitzgerald's body was washed ashore yesterday.

GERMAN SPIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 7.

The "Daily Mail" again demands the internment of alien enemies still at large, especially those in high places.

It says that Lord Kitchener's intention to go to Russia was known to many in London on Thursday and the news may have reached the enemy through spies.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S.

LONDON, June 7.

The War Office announces that a memorial service for Lord Kitchener will be held in St. Paul's. The date has not been fixed.

INDIA'S GRIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 7.

All flags were half-masted at 2 p.m. at Simla to-day on account of Lord Kitchener's death.

LAHORE, June 7.

The news of Lord Kitchener's tragic death has been received with the deepest regret here, some papers appearing in mourning over the sad event.

PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

LORD CREWE TO REPRESENT BRITAIN.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Lord Crewe will represent Great Britain at the Economic Conference in Paris in the absence of Mr. Runciman.

SHACKLETON'S MAROONED COMPANIONS.

RELIEF EXPEDITION STARTS IMMEDIATELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTEVIDEO, June 6.

A Relief Expedition will start immediately to fetch Sir E. Shackleton's companions.

THE YPRES SALIENT

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

HEAVY CANADIAN AND GERMAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

Correspondents at British Headquarters describe the fighting in the Ypres salient, south of Hooge, as most desperate. It has already developed into a very sanguinary engagement, though the area has not extended beyond the original front of two miles.

Losses of both the Canadians and Germans have been very heavy. The bombardment was of unprecedented intensity and the expnditure of shells was almost incredible compared with previous experience.

HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES

BRITISH GENERAL LINE INTACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué says: There was heavy fighting in the afternoon east of Ypres.

The enemy at noon opened a heavy bombardment round Hooge and Ypres and exploded a series of mines between three o'clock and 4-30 in the afternoon at various points on 2,000 yards of front north of Hooge.

These were followed by unsuccessful infantry attacks.

The enemy immediately northward of Hooge penetrated our front trenches after an explosion of mines. Fighting continues. Our general line is still intact.

The enemy attacks further north were unsuccessful.

The day was comparatively quiet on the rest of the front.

We exploded a defensive mine north of Roclincourt, considerably damaging the enemy's galleries.

Small bodies of British last night entered the German trenches at three points inflicting casualties, bombing shelters and damaging trenches and capturing prisoners.

Inclement weather yesterday hampered operations in the air.

CANADIANS' GALLANTRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 6.

In the fighting in the Ypres salient the Canadians displayed the utmost gallantry in bombing and hand-to-hand fighting.

They regained practically the whole of the lost line, only to endure a most terrific artillery bombardment.

Trenches were demolished and heaped with dead and it was impossible to hold the positions and live.

To sum up the Germans own a mile of the front to a depth of 250 yards.

FIGHTING BETWEEN VAUX AND DAMPOUL.

COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 6.

This afternoon's communiqué says two German attacks last night on our positions between Vaux and Dampoul were completely defeated. There is no change at Fort Vaux which the enemy are bombarding with continued violence.

DEFENDER OF FORT VAUX.

APPOINTED A COMMANDER OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 7.

A communiqué says: There was no infantry action on the northern front at Verdun but the artillery duel was undiminished in the Vaux and Damloup region.

The battalion commander Raynal who is defending the Fort of Vaux with tireless energy, has been appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

ITALIANS REGAIN LOST GROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 6.

The communique reports heavy enemy infantry attacks amid a raging snowstorm on Sunday night in several sections which were all repulsed.

The fiercest was made on the Asiago Plateau where great masses of troops were hurled into action.

The Italians have regained some ground at Montecengio.

LORD KITCHENER.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF A GREAT CAREER.

(Continued from page 5.)

a C.I.V., tell him to go to blazes, will you?"

"PERSONIFICATION OF DISTILLED VIGOUR."

When he landed in South Africa it is an open secret that the Army, who had been fighting for so long and in so bewilderingly new a way, had become terribly stale, and there were many in a position to know who declared that all troops in the field would have to be relieved and stiffened by the addition of quite fresh regiments from home.

These pessimists, however, soon found out their mistake. The very men who were declared to be, as regarded their morale, "sick to death of it all," roused themselves into splendid mental and physical vigour. One young soldier wrote home to his mother that when Kitchener appeared it was exactly as if the old War God of the Greeks made his mighty hand felt. Another described him as "the personification of distilled vigour."

Roberts and Kitchener arrived at Cape Town on January 10th, 1900.

The first business of the Chief of the Staff consisted of the organisation of supply trains and ammunition, as well as a constant stream of reliefs up to the front; while Roberts was conceiving that bold sweep up Cape Colony and the Orange Free State on the left, which ultimately brought us through.

The confusion at Cape Town was so great that not even Kitchener himself could get ready for the advance in less than a month. Meanwhile, there was the appalling muddle and disaster of Spion Kop, in Natal, followed by the capture and then the inglorious loss of Vaal Krantz.

But in February Roberts started, and relieved Kimberley. On the anniversary of Majuba Cronje surrendered unconditionally at Paardeberg; and on the last day of the month Ladysmith was relieved. In March Roberts entered Bloemfontein, and after much more fighting, the tide of success swaying first to one side then to the other, Mafeking was relieved in the middle of May. On the last day of the month the British entered Johannesberg, and Pretoria was captured in the first week in June.

Roberts then advanced east to join hands with Buller, the Boer Republics were annexed, and in September President Kruger and the other Boer officials fled to Lorenzo Marques, in Portuguese territory. By December it was thought that the war was practically over, and Roberts left for home, leaving Kitchener in supreme command.

GUERILLA WARFARE.

But the war was by no means over. All through the year 1901 and the first five months of 1902 the Boers carried on a really brilliant guerilla warfare, in which British successes alternated with British disasters. Of all the Boer leaders, De Wet gave the most trouble, but at long last the British terms were accepted by the Boer delegates, and signed by Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner at Pretoria on May 31st, 1902.

Characteristically Lord Kitchener issued a message congratulating the Boers on the good fight they had made, and welcoming them as citizens of the British Empire.

Kitchener himself was promoted full general, received the thanks of Parliament and a grant of £50,000, and was created a Viscount. These rewards were certainly not excessive, though it is a mistake to contrast them with the greater rewards bestowed on Lord Roberts. Each did what the other could not have done. Kitchener made Roberts's strategy possible, but there can be no doubt that of the two Roberts's work was the greater.

To say this is not to belittle Kitchener's great services, and especially his dogged perseverance. Through those long, nerve-racking months he dealt with ninety mobile Boer columns operating over an area nearly three times as large as Germany was then. He had to work, for the first time in his life, with an army organisation for which he was in no way responsible, and which would certainly have been more efficient if he had been responsible.

He had to improvise much, to put up with what he could get, rather than with what he wanted; while in the field he had forces whose devotion and gallantry were beyond all praise, but who had never had experience of the guerilla warfare to which the Boers treated them. The enemy would never give pitched battle, but would hang on the flanks of the heavy British columns, taking every chance of capturing outposts and cutting off convoys, and so providing himself with the stores which he needed so sorely.

The difficulties were extraordinary, and only to be properly understood by those who know South Africa and what may be called the psychological conditions which prevailed at the time.

THE INDIAN REVOLVER.

"At Simla and Calcutta," says Ali Baba, in his amusing description of his tour in India, "the Government of India always sleeps with a revolver under its pillow. That revolver is the Commander-in-Chief. There is a tacit understanding that this revolver is not to be let off; indeed, sometimes it is believed that it is not loaded."

When "K. of K." went to India as Commander-in-Chief everyone knew that that particular revolver was very much loaded, and most people thought it would be let off. It was let off, and there was a great upheaval. Things were done which had been talked about for years, and the air was filled with the lamentations of people whose enjoyment of comfortable billets was unceremoniously disturbed. It is what always happens when an energetic new broom sets to work, but things settled down quickly, and the malcontents discovered that after all the Army had survived the surgical operations performed on it. Others indeed perceived that Kitchener's surgery had given the patient new life and vigour.

Seven years Lord Kitchener spent in India, from 1902 to 1909.

It is unfortunate that his fellow-countrymen do not know more about this period of his life, for it was of the greatest importance, not only on account of what he did for India, but also of what India did for him. The experience which he then gained of handling vast problems of army organisation was unquestionably an ideal preparation for the great office which even at that time he seemed destined one day to fill—that of War Minister at home.

Without going into too great detail or into forbidding technicalities, it will be possible to explain with sufficient clearness exactly what Lord Kitchener did in India as Commander-in-Chief. Briefly, he doubled the hitting power of the Indian Army, and made it available in a shorter time; and he left it better trained, better armed, better paid, and more contented than he found it. It is almost incredible, but it is actually a fact, that when he arrived in India he found that the distribution of the Army had been hardly changed at all since the Mutiny. Regiments were distributed all over the continent without relation to any possible, or even probable emergency, but simply because here the cantonments were big enough, or there the climate was agreeable. The same entire lack of any unifying purpose was shown in the arrangement of the ammunition columns which, it is true, existed, but were so placed that had there been a sudden call to arms their practical value would have been enormously diminished.

BATTLE WITH LORD CURZON.

But what was in Lord Kitchener's own opinion the worst feature was the division of authority, and it was on this point that Lord Kitchener had his famous battle with Lord Curzon, who was then the Viceroy.

There is no need to go into the details of that Homeric struggle; suffice it to say that Lord Kitchener's plans for army reorganisation were most warmly supported by Lord Curzon up to the point when the question of the Military Department arose.

Mr. Balfour's Government supported Lord Kitchener.

They placed a newly-named Army Department under the Commander-in-Chief, charged with all the powers and duties of the old Military Department excepting only those relating to supply. This was entrusted to a seperate department, the head of which became an ordinary member of the Viceroy's Council. Thus the old Military Member of Council was abolished,

LORD KITCHENER.

RECENT PORTRAITS.

IN FIELD-MARSHAL'S UNIFORM.

with all the waste and friction entailed by the system of dual control. The compromise worked well while it lasted; but after some three years it was seen that the separation of the supply branch was not really necessary and only caused needless expense. By that time the Liberals had returned to power, and Mr. John Morley, as he then was, was Secretary of State for India. Lord Morley actually himself proposed the abolition of the Supply Department, its duties being distributed among the various divisions of the headquarter staff. Lord Kitchener did not wait for the settlement of this question of dual control before setting on foot various other reforms which lay ready to his hand.

REDISTRIBUTION OF FORCES.

He began by redistributing the forces with one simple object, the defence of India. Perhaps, to a superficial observer, there would not have appeared to be very much difference in the position of the various units, but really there was the greatest difference in the world. There was method and intelligent order in the grouping. Every general of division was given a complete and balanced force to command, and the strategical positions were such that if war broke out each division would be ready for instant movement, in close proximity to the necessary railway communications.

In the year 1907 Lord Kitchener completed his edifice of re-organisation by dividing the whole of the Indian forces into a Northern and a Southern Army, each under a full general with a suitable staff.

It is difficult for a civilian to realise the enormous mass of detailed work which this building up again from the foundation entailed on that one brain. It could not have been done if the Commander-in-Chief had not possessed that personal magnetism which inspires subordinates and draws out of them their very best work, making them the most loyal and devoted of allies. Lord Kitchener himself, too, would be the first to acknowledge the valuable help he received from the Civil Government, with whom he worked at every stage in full harmony.

Lord Kitchener founded the great Staff College at Quetta, and he also considerably increased the strength of the general staff, and precisely defined the duties attached to each post. In this way regimental officers were relieved of a good deal of office work.

Lord Kitchener's term of office in India came to an end in 1909, and in the same year he attained the highest rank in the Army, the baton of a field-marshal.

BACK IN EGYPT.

The next chapter in Lord Kitchener's career opens with his appointment as British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, the position in which Lord Cromer performed his wonderful work of regeneration.

The situation which confronted Lord Kitchener on his arrival in Egypt was if not to be called a crisis, at least one which required firm handling. It is easy enough to say that all he had to do was to keep Egypt quiet, but it was quite another thing to do it. He did it, partly by the prestige of his personality and past achievements, partly by the exertion of those diplomatic powers which he had shown before, notably in the Fashoda incident, and also in South Africa.

AT THE WAR OFFICE.

Lord Kitchener's presence in England at the crisis of Aug. 1914 was certainly an extraordinary piece of good fortune. As a matter of fact he was actually on board a steamer bound for Calais when he was stopped by a wireless message and brought back to London.

Soon it became known to a small circle that he had again been about to start, and that once more his journey had been deferred, and there then arose in certain influential newspapers a very strong agitation in favour of his being appointed Secretary of State for War. The hour had struck and here was the man. What folly not to make use of him! What did constitutional pedantries matter?

On Aug. 6 the Government issued the following statement:—

"In consequence of the pressure of other duties the Prime Minister has been compelled to give up the office of Secretary of State for War.

"The King has approved the appointment of Lord Kitchener as his successor.

"Lord Kitchener undertakes the duties of the office for the time being, in view of the emergency created by the war, and his post in Egypt will be kept open."

That same evening Mr. Asquith, in the course of a great speech—a speech which, like that of Sir Edward Grey, will also live in history—paid a magnificent tribute to the British Army. He further said that it would not be right that he should continue in the office of Secretary of State for War, and he concluded with the words:—

"I am very glad to say that a very distinguished soldier and administrator in the person of Lord Kitchener, with the great public spirit and patriotism that every one would expect from him, at my request stepped into the breach. Lord Kitchener, as every one knows, is not a politician. His association with the Government as a member of the Cabinet for this purpose must not be taken as in any way identifying him with any set of political opinions. He has at a great public emergency responded to a great public call, and I am certain he will have with him in the discharge of one of the most arduous tasks that has ever fallen upon a Minister the complete confidence of all parties and all opinions. I am asking on his behalf for the Army power to increase the number of men in all ranks, in addition to the men already voted, by no less than half a million."

On what precise terms Lord Kitchener went to the War Office the nation was not told, and the nation did not care. It was instinctively felt, not only that he would see what ought to be done, but that he would be able by his personal prestige and his strong will to get it done.

There was an extraordinary scene of enthusiasm and sheer downright delight when Lord Kitchener, accompanied by Lord Haldane, paid his first visit to the War Office as Secretary of State. The crowd were so eager that the police had to force a way for him to pass.

The confidence of the nation was justified. To Lord Kitchener we owe the foresight which provided for a long War, and the marvellous powers of organisation which turned an army of 180,000 into one of three or four millions. Such achievements do not need elaboration.

DEATH OF YUAN SHI KAI.

PRESIDENT OF CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, June 6.

President Yuan-Shih-Kai died on Monday morning.

PEKING, June 7.

Yuanshihkai died of uraenia. He was attended by three French and a number of Chinese doctors. Conditions were complicated by varying treatments and the instructions of the Frenchmen were often ignored.

TEMPORARY PRESIDENT APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, June 7.

Vice-President Li-Yuan-Hung has been appointed temporary President.

With the death of Yuan-Shi-Kai China loses her strongest man. A Reuter's telegram from London on 29th May, stated that it was reported that Yuan-Shi-Kai is very gravely ill and poisoning is suspected. Though the story of poisoning was contradicted next day the news of his death, however, does not come as a surprise. He first came into prominence at the time of the Chino-Japanese war when he was Minister of Korea. Later at the time of the Boxer rebellion he succeeded in keeping order in Shantung and did everything to protect the interests of Europeans and their lives.

YUAN SHI KAI.

In 1907, he became Minister of Foreign Affairs and one of his achievements was to use his influence to get the Chinese army organised on European model. During the great crisis after the death of Empress Tzse Hsi, he was turned out of office and remained out until 1911,—though retaining his great power. In October 1911, the great Chinese rebellion broke out which ended in the dethronement of the Young Emperor and the establishment of a constitution with Yuan-Shi-Kai as the virtual dictator.

A republic was at this time proclaimed and Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen became the first president. In October 1913, however, Yuan Shi-Kai was elected president for a term of five years. Yuan-Shi-Kai dissolved the parliament soon afterwards and has since then been the absolute ruler of China and its destinies.

In December 1915, it was rumoured that Yuan-Shi-Kai had accepted the throne and that arrangements would be made for crowning him Emperor. Later on it was announced that Yuan-Shi-Kai had abandoned the idea of becoming the Emperor of the Chinese Empire probably due to opposition from various quarters.

The various States in China have raised the standard of rebellion in China since then and some of them have declared their independence.

Yuan-Shi-Kai was 57 years of age at his death and was one of the most enlightened men in China.

SURAT UNION HIGH SCHOOL.

SOCIAL GATHERING.

(From a Correspondent.)

The second social gathering of the Union High School, Surat, was held on the 4th June, at Saher's Bungalow, Station Road, Surat. Almost all the present students and a large number of the past students were present.

The programme commenced from 3 p.m.

Recitations by the present students were highly appreciated.

The Hon. Secretary in his report stated that the school was progressing well and is at present one of the biggest schools in this presidency.

The head master, Mr. R. D. Mehta in conclusion, observed that the social gathering was a link between the present and the past students; it renewed and refreshed past associations and memories He wished success to the past students in their respective walks of life and advise the present students that education was not simply meant for the acquisition of knowledge but also for the formation of character.

Prizes were distributed to the winners in sports and best reciters. After refreshments the gathering broke up at 9-30 p.m.

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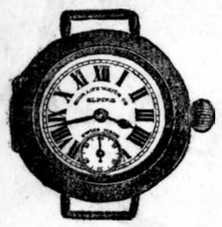

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THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

"NINETY AND WELL."

Though it was the Empress Eugénie's nonetieth birthday on Friday, the 5th May, her health can still be pronounced good; indeed, she is a good deal better than could be expected from one of her advanced years. She has some trouble with a painful foot, but she can still walk unaided to her bedroom and keeps in good spirits. She is able to take the air in a bathchair, a vehicle she long avoided, and might even be said to entertain sometimes on a small scale.

A correspondent of the "Sunday Times," who writes under the initials "H. R. M." sends the following account of the aged Empress' daily life:—

Her house and estate, Farnborough Hill, just inside Hampshire, once belonged to a member of the Longman publishing firm, and includes Farnborough Abbey and its church. The house, situate near the gorse country is an Old Elizabethan mansion hidden among trees. Close by, but divided by the railway cutting, stands the hill on which is the Abbey church, which contains the Imperial crypt. There was a service there on the morning of the Empress' birthday, but she was not present, being content to attend her own private chapel.

But she has always the mausoleum in sight. Before her drawing room window the trees have been cut away, so that she has a clear view across of the building in which lie buried her unfortunate husband and son. She can also notice, if she chooses, close to the church a tree which was brought from St. Helena in memory of the first Napoleon.

You make your way to the crypt through woods and past banks of bluebells. A visit to it invokes tragic memories and the pathos is only heightened by its sumptuous appointments—the rich tesselated pavement, the gorgeous altar-cloth and candlesticks, the relics and costly tributes, the 'pris-dieus which serve the Empress in prayer opposite either tomb, the heavy marble sarcophagus on either side the altar. These tombs mark the catastrophe of Bonapartist hopes and express the two great sorrows of the Empress' life, a life that began so brilliantly, but has been now so long shadowed. On the right lies Louis Napoleon, his Garter banner still flying above his head, the Emperor for whom war and defeat meant the downfall of his dynasty. On the left rests the Prince Imperial, whose faith in Zululand must always be in his mother's thoughts. A bunch of violets lay on his tomb, violets being the Imperial flower. It is odd to think that were this Prince now alive he would be sixty years old. The site in the crypt which the Empress has fixed upon for her own tomb lies high behind the altar.

The Empress Eugénie was not visible on Friday afternoon. But on her good days she is by no means a recluse. She has thrown open a wing of her house for the reception of eight or nine wounded British officers and visits the patients. Now and then, when they are well enough, she invites one or two of the convalescents to dinner. The experience of having these young soldiers near her is said to have done much to brighten her life and spirits. As might be expected, the aged Empress is intensely interested in the progress of the war and is glad to be of assistance to some of its heroes. She has placed one of her motor cars at the service of her invalid guests.

TWO PROPHECIES.

The Empress' ninetieth birthday recalls stories of prophecies as to the great age to which she would live. The first is said to have been pronounced by a gipsy at Madrid in the year 1839.

Eugénie, aged thirteen, was a tom-boy. Sliding down the bannister, she slid too fast, banged against the fly screen of the front door and fell senseless. A gipsy woman passing took the girl's head in her lap and brought her to.

"No danger," she said to the frightened mother, "the senorita will live to be a hundred years old, poco mas o menos" (either more or less.)

It is a thing folks say to soothe children who have bumped themselves "Poco mas o menos" means "a little more or less," and is not comprising; but something in the mother's manner may have impelled the gipsy to show off and impress them.

"The senorita," she continued, "was born under the open sky, the night of a battle."

It impressed the mother. Exactly thirteen years before on the 5th May, 1826, at Granada an earthquake had forced them to camp one night in the garden, and Eugnie was there prematurely born. Not reflecting that the gipsy might know it from servants' gossip, she asked credulously;

"What will be her future?"

"She will be Queen," replied the gipsy.

After her engagement to the Emperor Napoleon III. the Empress' mother found her writing down her own name and the Emperor's initials "L. N. B." with their number in the order of the alphabet adding up the result thus:

E—5, U—21, G—7, E—5, N—14, I—9, E—5, L—12, N—14 ,B—2 equal to 94.

"What of it?" inquired the mother.

"The gipsy said 100 years, poco mas o menos," Eugénie reminded her. 'My name makes it 94, with his initials added, poco menos."

Worked out with the name "Louis" and her own initials, and also with the family names, Bonaparte-Montijo—the results were again 94 and 188 respectively.

The subject—so the tale runs—was never mentioned again between them. Only of late years does the queer addition gain confirming interest.

It is curious that exactly 94 years after the death of the dynasty's great founder at St. Helena in 1821, France strated to win back Alsace-Lorraine in 1915.

THE ICE CREAM SEASON is now coming to an end, and so is our first consignment of

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SNOW is a purely vegetable powder and can safely be used by vegetarians. It contains neither gelatine nor eggs.

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SNOW prevents the formation of grains or icy crystals in ICE CREAM and makes it smooth and firm like butter.

SNOW is a binder. It accelerates the freezing and the ICE CREAM keeps firm longer.

SNOW gives you an ICE CREAM which can be packed and sent to long distances very conveniently.

SNOW is very economic. You require only a tea-spoonful per pint of milk.

Hotels, Restaurants, Refreshment Rooms and Iranis will find SNOW a great **money-saver** as compared with the cost of eggs. Generally the cost of eggs comes to about a rupee and a half to two rupees per gallon of milk. SNOW will cost only **three annas** for an equal quantity of ice cream.

ICE CREAM made with SNOW is wholesome, digestible, palatable and nutritive. This means more customers to ICE CREAM DEALERS.

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If your dealers cannot supply SNOW, write us with your remittance to cover price and postage and we will send it to you.

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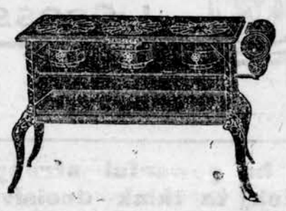

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.